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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2306

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SEYCHELLES HOSTS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE

Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The third roundtable conference of the African Association for Public Administration and Management was officially opened yesterday at the Reef Hotel by the Minister for Administration and Political Organisation, Mr. Guy Sinon. The conference's theme is "The African public services and public policy-making in the 1980's" and attending are representatives from 21 African countries, including Seychelles, and several international agencies.

In his opening speech Minister Sinon said the conference represented one of the largest gatherings ever seen in Seychelles and it was fitting that it should have attracted so much African talent from the political sector, the public sector and the university world.

The theme of this conference, the Minister added, was well chosen, for today the formula of meaningful policy is the very foundation of all the processes of national development. It represents the cumulative aspirations of the people, tailored and shaped for implementation.

It is therefore, he continued, the fountain head of national endeavour, and the manner in which it is formed should never be forgotten. If policy becomes indistinct or blunted, Mr. Sinon added, the direction, thrust and priority of the apparatus for implementation will suffer likewise and the very purpose of government be brought into disrepute.

But this will not happen if the policy-making process is firmly in the forefront of the implementors' minds, and safeguards are built into that process. Clearly, the more involvement and conviction by the implementors, the less danger of slowing of pace.

The process, said Mr. Sinon, must begin from the people and be seen by the people, thus this process forms the very heart of the relationship between the ruling party and the government.

Minister Sinon then outlined the process of the highest policy-making body of our own country--the National Congress of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

He explained how the views of individual Seychellois are made known to the SPPF branches and thus to the Secretary General. The matter then passes to the Central Executive Committee, which transmits decisions to the Council of Ministers.

Through Ministers, Bills are drawn up for presentation to the People's Assembly and if accepted become law.

Inserted into this process is the Project Appraisal Committee which, said Mr. Sinon, may be unique. Top public service officials are able, at PAC meetings, to make their views known.

There can be no substitute for complete thrust between the SPPR, the Council of Ministers and the public service, said Minister Sinon.

"I believe these bodies in Seychelles move together with considerable harmony, especially considering that the Front came to power (as the Seychelles People's United Party) only in June 1977; the Principal Secretaries meetings began only in 1978 and the Project Appraisal Committee was convened only in 1979.

"There is still much to do and considerable Government re-organization is taking place--the creation of my own Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation last year for instance. In a word this re-shaping of the Government machine has essentially one goal and that is a quicker, more effective fulfilment of policy.

"The delegations before us bring the experience of changes made to reach out for that same goal in their own countries. And it is the fact we all share the same goal that is going to make the deliberations of this conference very interesting and rewarding.

"I am equally certain that each of us will learn from the experience of others and be able to take away something of value which can be put to good use in policy formulation and implementation."

The president of AAPAM, professor Adebayo Adedeji, said that as professional administrators and managers the delegates were periodically re-examining professional practices; institutions and machinery and the entire environment in which they carry out their task.

The purpose of this regular reassessment, he said, is to bring about greater consciousness of responsibilities, to achieve improvements in performance and to attain higher efficiency in the operations of the machinery that we use.

The conference is expected to end on Friday.

CSO: 4420

ZAIRE-ETHIOPIA SIGN SOLAR ENERGY AGREEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] **ADDIS ABABA (EH) — H. E. Mr. Nsum Kiluanga, Ambassador of Zaire to Ethiopia, yesterday signed the constitution establishing the Solar Energy Centre for Africa on behalf of the Government of Zaire.**

Mr. Marc Manirakiza, Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) expressed appreciation to this gesture by Zaire which will reinforce

The Ambassador on his part said that his government will continue to contribute to the progress of the Centre. He also noted that Africa, during this energy crisis period, should find ways and means of tapping the Solar Energy Resources which Africa is richly endowed with.

Immediately after the ceremony, the Ambassador of Zaire and senior officials of the ECA were taken around the operationality of the Centre. He noted that ECA attaches importance to resolving the problems of energy in Africa and the world at large and is endeavouring, together with other related agencies, to find means of exploring new and renewable sources

of energy. He further noted that this gesture by Zaire was a token of intra-African co-operation.

und to a Solar Energy Demonstration at the ECA, an installation of devices to demonstrate the various utilities of solar energy: solar energy cooker and water heater.

Countries in Africa already have activities in the utilization of Solar Energy but the potential exploitation of this essential energy resources has not yet been reached.

## VISIT OF PORTUGUESE TRADE UNION REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by P. F.]

[Excerpts] Official conversations began yesterday morning in Luanda between the Secretariat General of UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers) and a delegation from UCGTP/IN (General Federation of Portuguese Workers/National Intersyndical).

The Angolan delegation is headed by Comrade Pasocal Luvualu, secretary general of UNTA and member of the party's Politburo, which also includes Galvao Branco, deputy secretary general, Maria do Rosario, secretary of the labor and wage organization, and Angelo Alfredo, secretary of news distribution and propaganda. The Portuguese delegation is headed by Alvaro Rana, secretary of CGTP executive group, and includes, among others, Augusto Silva, head of the intersyndical's international relations.

## Delegation's Arrival

The CGTP/IN delegation in our country at the invitation of the UNTA Secretariat General arrived in Luanda Sunday. This visit to the People's Republic of Angola, to last a few days, is within the scope of strengthening the existing ties of friendship and solidarity between Angolan and Portuguese workers.

Upon being approached by the news media, Alvaro Rana said that although it is impossible to establish permanent relations between the two governments because of the current situation in Portugal, he believed that it is necessary to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between Angolan and Portuguese workers.

"The message we bring to the Angolan workers is what the Portuguese workers want. It is the expression of our deep friendship, our deep understanding of the process of national reconstruction underway in the People's Republic of Angola. This is because Portugal's workers are daily experiencing the problems which exist in the Angolan fatherland," Alvaro Rana asserted.

8568

C90: 4401

## MALANJE PROVINCIAL PEASANTS UNION ESTABLISHED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by E. Diogo: "Malanje Peasants Determined To Combat Divisionist Practices"]

[Excerpts] The Provincial Peasants Union Organization of Malanje Province [UPCM] was established last Saturday at a meeting attended, among others, by Comrade Bernardo de Sousa, member of the party's Central Committee and secretary for the institutional department of the people's government and the institutional department for the support of people's organizations.

At the beginning of the ceremony, which was presided over by Comrade Domingos Afonso Neto (Kota Neto), the Pioneers, representing their organization, and members of the OMA [Angolan Women's Organization] marched to the room in which the ceremony was to be held singing revolutionary songs indicating their support for the party's Central Committee and people struggling for their freedom, particularly the people of Namibia and South Africa guided by their legitimate representatives, SWAPO and ANC.

In messages read the representatives of those organizations were unanimous in expressing their support for the establishment of the UPCM and said they hoped the organization would work toward improving the still unstable conditions of peasant children.

In his speech closing the ceremony Comrade Bernardo de Sousa offered guidance stating that this initiative will be extended to other provinces so that we may carry out the instructions received at the historic First MPLA Congress.

"We cannot speak of a worker-peasant alliance in a vacuum. And in saying that agriculture is the foundation and industry the determining factor, we have the practical form of this alliance. We know that we have a working class in an advanced state of organization. It is now necessary for its natural alliance with the peasant class to share this organizational progress. And it is through the establishment of the UPC that its organizational level will rise," the leader said.



#### How the UPC Originated

The UPC emerged from the consolidation of certain cooperatives and associations--the best organized and most highly productive--to give priority to collective work and strengthen their political awareness with a view to changing production relations in the field.

The principal objectives of the UPCM are to defend the interests of the people who work in the fields, strengthen national sovereignty and contribute to a consolidation of the victories achieved by the Angolan people.

"To guide and direct the peasants in the implementation of the agricultural policy and economic, political and social plans drawn up by the party and state; work in coordination with state organizations to support the production of peasants organized in cooperatives and associations; and raise the political, ideological, social and cultural levels of the peasants and their families" are also some of the UPCM objectives.

In the presentation of their objectives, the peasants pledge to work toward increased production and productivity, improve their technical knowledge and strengthen agriculture's role in the development of the national economy. They promise to combat all manifestations of divisionism, organize their efforts and natural resources to solve the problems which are affecting them the most, coordinate the acquisition and distribution of funds they do not currently possess and see that the rural areas receive revolutionary propaganda and all other media of information, agitation and propaganda.

4502

(CZ: 640)

## ABUNDANCE, LIVELINESS OF HUAMBO MARKET DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpt] We could ask how to spend a Saturday in Huambo. On that day we had no set program. In order not to remain all morning in my hotel room, I went out to observe the movement in the city, and endless rows of people on the road to market immediately showed me the direction to follow: Sao Pedro Market, an old name for a truly Angolan market.

On the road many groups of women, dressed in festive attire and carrying enormous baskets filled with fruit and vegetables, children at their side, were headed in a single direction. Further on, there were other groups with sacks and baskets filled with merchandise to be sold.

I soon saw that they were peasants of that area on their way to one of those popular markets where the gay hullabaloo of the sellers mixes with that of the buyers.

## The City's Largest Market

Regardless of a name held over from colonial times and having nothing to do with our national realities, Sao Pedro Market is a daily festival for the people. Entire stands filled with a wide variety of agricultural products and fruits, racks of clothing and certain industrial goods in short supply, all of which the sellers enthusiastically offer their customers.

This is Huambo's largest market, attended daily by more than 5,000 persons. That grandiose spectacle, so rich in colors, is further enhanced by constant arrivals of buses, state and private taxis and wagons coming from rural areas with peasants and their loads, people from distant hamlets.

For the latter, Saturday is also a time to visit friends and relatives, talk of family matters and what about births, sicknesses and deaths.

Coala Market 23 km away

We took advantage of this opportunity to visit other markets in the area and ended up making a little jaunt to Coala, 23 km from Huamilo, as its name indicated, it is an extremely verdant area with about 10,000 inhabitants who devote their daily efforts to agriculture. But here there is no market, perhaps because the vast majority of the people are peasants and, therefore, self-sufficient in this type of agricultural products.

1982

COA: 4/20/82

## BRIEFS

**STUDENTS VACATIONING FROM CUBA**--Angolan students now in Cuba attending various educational institutions on the Isle of Youth--specifically Agostinho Neto and Saúdy Mingas Schools--in accordance with a cooperative agreement between our two countries are on vacation. They have taken advantage of that time to make a little trip back to their native land to observe its progress in its little more than 4 years of independence, to see their families again and, lastly, to relate their experiences in Cuba. Yesterday morning an additional 138 students arrived, natives of the provinces of Zaire, Moçamedes, Bie and Huila. They will remain in Angola for about 2 months using this opportunity to visit with their families and meet with leaders of the JMPLA (Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), the Organization of Agostinho Neto Pioneers and other leaders, who will give them the party's vote of confidence and wishes for success in their studies so that, later, when their courses are concluded, they will be able to serve the Angolan Revolution to good advantage. Angolan students in Cuba are returning to enjoy a vacation. They are back in their homeland. Their faces reflect their pleasure in again seeing their native land and their families and also the honor they have in living with and experiencing the successes of the Cuban Revolution. All this they will tell their families and anyone else with whom they meet. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 80 p 2] 8568

**MARKET SHOWS BATTERY SHORTAGE**--The causes of the shortage of batteries on the market are explained in a report in this edition. To aid in compiling the report, we visited the SADAT firm, the only one of its kind in the country producing Tudor brand batteries. According to the information we received, the battery shortage on the market will be resolved only through the installation of a new plant, since SADAT's production capacity is already insufficient. Moreover, SADAT's facilities cannot be expanded through modernization of its equipment which, otherwise, would increase its production and productivity. The existing production plant, located on Estrada Highway in Luanda, employs 289 workers and has an annual production capacity of 6 to 7 million dry-cell batteries and 70,000 storage batteries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 1] 8568

CSD: 4401

## ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF REGIONS REPORTED

## Gondar Region

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

**GONDAR (EH)** — After the successful felling of the activities of outright reactionary elements like the so-called EPRP and EDU, through the bitter struggle that units of the Revolutionary Army, Militia and the inhabitants of Gondar region had waged, the administrative region has presently registered a substantial developmental growth in agriculture, industry and commerce.

The foregoing assertion was made to a reporter of *The Ethiopian Herald* by Comrade Zemene Kassa, First Deputy Administrator of Gondar region and Vice-chairman and Secretary of the region's Economic Campaign and Planning Committee. Comrade Zemene pointed out that the Economic and Cultural Campaign entails two objectives — enacting the directives issued by the Revolutionary Government and designing the region's own development programmes.

Speaking of agricultural achievements, the First Deputy Administrator noted that from the 40,000 hectares tilled at *st.* Humera state farm, the quota set for the Ethiopian calendar year of 1972, has been surpassed by 19,000 quintals of cereals and other cereals in nine months alone. The Humera state farm, he went on, currently has a 1,300 kilometres road network, 300 tractors and over 30,000 agricultural workers. The state farm expects some 20,000 additional manpower for the forthcoming mowing undertaking. He said that there are 30 peasants' service co-operatives and 3 peasants' producers' co-operatives vested with legal status. Regarding handicrafts' co-operatives, Comrade Zemene stated that there are 58 service handicrafts' producers' co-operatives of which 5 are in the primary stage.

In the 14 districts under the Gondar Printing Press has made 398,409.87 Birr in the Ethiopian calendar year of 1972 while in 1971 it brought in a mere 70,330 Birr. Comrade Zemene observed that this indicates a 434.8% growth over the previous year, he added. The Gondar Beverage Factory on the other hand during the year under review produced doublefold of snap as compared with the 1971 production. Distribution of beer, wine and alcoholic beverages exceeded the 1972 figure by 204,998 bottles, Comrade Zemene reiterated. The Gondar Meat Factory, the First Deputy Administrator noted, had slaughtered six thousand heads of cattle and processed the meat for sale.

As regards commerce, the branch office of Agricultural Marketing Corporation has registered a 111% growth over the preceding year, Comrade Zemene pointed out. The regional branch of the same office, he said, has shown an equally high rate of growth over the preceding year. The number of tourists flocking to Gondar's historical sites, national park and other interesting areas has grown by 100% over the calendar year of 1971. This, in monetary value, amounts to 7,720,626 Birr he asserted. What makes Gondar so unique as a city of historical heritage, Comrade Zemene observed, is the fact that nearly all historical relics and monuments are concentrated in the city of Gondar, unlike other cities where historical sites are situated outside the vicinity of the cities.

In connection with infrastructure like transportation and telecommunications, the First Deputy Administrator praised the attention that the Revolutionary Government has given to Gondar region in this regard. Through the initiative and attention of the Revolutionary Government, it has been possible to build a 300 kilometre road from Woreta to Weldia, a 250 kilometre road from Gondar to Humera and another 250 kilometre road from Aseno to Matema.

### Renovation of Buildings

The Gondar Overall Urban Dwellers' Association, in collaboration with the regional office of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing has renovated buildings built by the Italians 40 years ago at an estimated cost of 58,000 Birr, the First Deputy Administrator of Gondar said. He added that the former luncheon hall which accommodates a capacity audience of 1,500 persons has been converted into a cinema and conference hall for mass organisations. A bath built for the invading Italian officers and soldiers, Comrade Zemene added, has been repaired for use by the public.

Comrade Zemene also informed *The Ethiopian Herald* reporter that a big hospital is being built in Humera and the construction of another in Deburk would commence soon. The conversion of the former Gondar Medical College into a Medical Faculty capable of graduating medical doctors, Comrade Zemene noted, would tremendously ameliorate the shortage of skilled medical personnel in Gondar and neighbouring regions.

The Administration of Gondar region, has offered the faculty 480 hectares of land to facilitate the prospective growth of the Faculty into a university, he added.

Two fuel depots, capable of holding 500,000 litres each, which were buried beneath the surface of the earth by the Italian invaders have recently been dug out and are being cleaned for utilization, Comrade Zemene pointed out. A depot with a capacity of 4,000,000 litres is being constructed on top of the two, he added. These depots would be highly useful for the development ventures in Humera, Matema and Fegera, he further observed.

### Water Supply

Comrade Zemene Kassa emphatically noted the water supply shortage that the city of Gondar is confronted with from time to time. It is envisaged that a dam on the Angereb River would be built in the near future to ameliorate this condition. The Administration of Gondar region has found it beyond its capacity to build a pipeline from Lake Tana which is 20 kilometres from the border of Gondar region and 40 kilometres from the city of Gondar. The building of such a pipeline would undoubtedly eliminate the problem of water supply for Gondar, he said. To meet the inadequacy of electric power supply, a study on generating electricity has been completed. The project is estimated to cost 48,000,000 Birr, he said.

Comrade Zemene made special mention of problems related to the renovation of buildings, particularly schools, hospitals and camps of units of the Revolutionary Army. These buildings, built at the cost of immense sacrifices in life paid by thousands of Ethiopians during the Italian invasion are on the verge of collapsing. The dilapidated buildings, he observed, are prone to cause considerable damage to life and property if they are not renovated in due time. The attention of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Defence has been drawn to this serious situation, he said.

Finally, Comrade Zemene Kassa stressed, the substantial co-operation on the part of the Revolutionary Government in rehabilitating victims of natural calamities, particularly in drought-affected areas in the province of Gaynt. Since there is ample virgin land in Humera and since there is an acute shortage of manpower there, Comrade Zemene suggested that the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission consider the possibility of settling such displaced persons there.



## Arusi Region

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

ASSELA (ENA) — the stride made by the masses in Arusi region in the economic, political and social fields was described as encouraging and a source of pride for revolutionary farmers.

The agricultural sector has particularly registered astounding results mainly through the viable state farms and peasants service co-operatives.

Of the 10,836 hectares planned for cultivation during the Second Round Development Campaign and of the additional 55,600 hectares allotted for cultivation for the same campaign year, 90 per cent and 54 per cent has been attained respectively in the state farms in the region, it was learnt.

It is estimated that about 20,000 hectares of land is presently being tilled by peasant co-operatives using oxen plows in Chilalo alone. Additionally mechanized farming in the same province is carried out over 4,000 hectares.

According to the annual progress report issued by the Arusi State Farm, a total of 341,523.75 quintals of a variety of grain has been realized from 26,796 hectares of land cultivated last year.

The Arusi Rural Development Unit on the other hand has supplied to farmers, 11,968 quintals of fertilizers, 12,710 quintals of improved seed varieties and 8,000 litres of insecticide, it was reported.

The state farm has meanwhile purchased 633,384.37 quintals of grain from the region and its environs through the Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

The Arusi Rural Development Unit has during the year distributed high yielding dairy cows and beef cattle to organized peasants and individuals as well as improved breeds of sheep and chicken.

In this regard the Unit has supplied — 173 heifers, 2066 calves, and 225 bulls to farmers.

In other areas of endeavour, the Unit has built and rendered operational a total of 181 kms of road linking the towns of Seru and Adele, Bekogi and Gobeza, and Huruta and Robi.

The Ethiopian Transport and Construction Authority on the other hand built 30 km road linking Robe town with Adele while the Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with the Forestry Development Agency, has built 58 kms road in Arusi Guna province connecting the Awash River Basin with Guna areas.

The people of Jiji, Aseno and Chale districts have during the year deposited a total of 178,000 Birr in the bank towards the construction of a network of roads linking the various localities in their area.

Similarly, residents of Segure town, in the region have installed drinking water pipe and a public hall which can accommodate 1,000 people at a cost of 662,000 Birr.

Two dams capable of providing drinking water for over 15,000 people and 60,000 cattle and enough to irrigate 2,000 hectares of land being built



at a cost of 132,000 Birr by the Arsi Rural Development Unit through aid derived from the European Economic Commission, EEC, is presently nearing completion.

Another dam of 116,000 cubic metre capacity which will supply drinking water for the Lolie State Farm workers and the Lolie producers' centre and would provide irrigation water for vegetable farm is also nearing completion, it was learnt.

In line with the directives given by Comrade Chairman Mengistu a total of 6,345 heads of families have been settled in 19 settlement stations in Kofele, Geder Anam, Robe and Amigna districts of the region. The plan envisages the construction of 13 elementary schools and seven clinics for the settlers, according to the progress report.

In the literacy front, a total of 161,303 people have been made literate through the first and second rounds of the Literacy Campaigns while 20,088 others are currently enrolled in the Third Round of the Campaign.

It was learnt that during the last academic year a total of 94,664 students have been enrolled in the kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools in the region in the formal educational programmes.

As regards health services a total of 762,847 people including mothers and children have been treated as in and out patients in the two hospitals, six health centres and 53 clinics in the region.

In an effort to provide health services to the masses in the region, six clinics are currently being built at a cost of 120,000 Birr through government fund and self-help schemes, the report revealed.

## GNP REPORTED INCREASED BY 5.3 PERCENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — Comrade Tekola Dejene, First Deputy Secretary-General of the Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Central Committee member, disclosed that the annual GDP of the country for the Fiscal Year that just ended has grown by 5.3 per cent. In the light of the world economic problem and in comparison with most of the developing countries, he termed, the growth as highly encouraging.

Among the factors that contributed to the development, he cited the achievement from agriculture during the last harvest season as one of them. Comrade Tekola noted 4.3 per cent development in agriculture in the year under review.

He regarded the prospect as a bright one. Though, due to certain unavoidable difficulties it has not been possible for the state farms to cultivate an additional 134,000 hectares of land, as envisaged in the plan, he stated that over 110,000 hectares of land has been fully brought to use. Due to educational activities carried among the peasants and provisions of in-puts he also expected a considerable increase in agricultural production in the years ahead.

The industrial sector, he revealed, has shown 9.2 per cent increase over the last year. Industries under the state control, he pointed out, have surpassed the target set for them. He also appreciated the performance of the small-scale industries and handicrafts. The considerable increase in the industrial output is ascribed to the development should be viewed in relation with available investment funds. The funds at our disposal are obviously limited and hence the projects we embark on at once cannot be bigger than the resources allocated for this purpose." Comrade Tekola went on to say that the people should understand the fact and must continue to work diligently to increase the accumulation of funds for development.

Referring to trade, transport and communication, he noted that 3.7 per cent growth has been registered during the year. Compared with the previous year he rated the development as very high. Comrade Tekola attributed the development to the expansion of the state's role in this sector. He stated that there are numerous merchants engaged in distribution of

products and though progress is noted over the year much remains to be done in this sphere. Making use of the experiences acquired so far, he pointed out that a plan for a better distribution mechanism has been drawn and is being implemented.

### **Increased Earning**

As regards foreign trade, he revealed that the foreign currency earning of the country has increased considerably. In the first few months of 1972 E.C. Ethiopian export commodities enjoyed high price in the world market and since the volume of export was also increased the country had been able to benefit from the situation, he noted. However, he stated, the price of coffee and hides and skins declined in the latter months of the same year.

Transport, he explained, has a wide sphere and must develop along equal lines as the economy. Transport is decisive for economic development, he opined. The plan drawn up in the sphere of transport, he stated, is more or less fulfilled.

Comrade Tekola pointed out that a good job is done in constructing water supply system. He said, "over 300,000 persons can now get clean water as a result of the campaign effort." He also rated high the work done in geological surveying, utilization of available resources and expansion of educational and health facilities.

Apart from the tangible achievements made during the campaign year he valued very important, the experience acquired in the process, for drawing up reliable and long-range planning.

### **Problems Encountered**

Asked to comment on the problems encountered during the campaign year, he stated, there will always be certain problems during implementation of a plan. Most of the problems can be identified quickly and can be solved easily. There are certain shortcomings that we inherited and the characters of the problems and their solution demands a greater length of time, he explained. Ethiopia is part of the world and cannot be free of international economic crisis. The sky-rocketing prices of oil caused an increase in the price of goods that we import and this again put its print in the commodities that are produced here, Comrade Tekola observed.

Another problem apparent at present, he pointed out, is that of establishing efficient system in trade. The greediness of the merchants coupled with scarcity of certain commodities led to an increase of prices of goods. He said, last year the rate of inflation was 18 per cent and this year it has gone down to 13 per cent. "We are not satisfied with the fact that the rate of inflation here is much lower than the case in many other countries where the increase has climbed to as much as 200 per cent. In light with the income of the population we consider that much has to be done still", Comrade Tekola observed.

In the field of construction the very limited experience the country has, is one of the constraints in the promotion of this sector. He also indicated the problems being faced in importing construction materials. To obtain the amount required at the needed time, he said, is difficult.

Comrade Tekola pointed out that the preparation for the implementation of the plan by some government organisations is also slower than what is desired. At the same time he praised those who made extensive preparations for the effective implementation of the task entrusted upon them.

It is observed that in some establishments very high cost was involved to produce the set target and Comrade Tekola emphasised that it is not enough to achieve the target alone. What is most important is the effective and economic use of human and material resources. He underlined that the management staff as well as the workers should consider not only the amount they produce but also how they produce it.

### Socialist Planning

Commenting in detail on socialist planning, Comrade Tekola referred to

the political guidelines given by the PMAC that enabled us to set a correct economic goal and embrace the scientific ideology. He said, we have now reached a new stage that has brought us close to the formation of a party. (COPWE) gives guidelines that lead us towards the establishment of a socialist society. Comrade Tekola noted, it is on the basis of the political line that is to be provided by COPWE and later the party that the economic and cultural development will advance.

The long-range plan we endeavour to draw is based on the socialist principles and hence it must be in accord with socialist economic laws and the interest of the population basing itself on correct assessment of the objective and subjective factors prevailing in the country, Comrade Tekola concluded.

## CROP FORECAST REPORTED SATISFACTORY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** Satisfactory crop performance vis-a-vis rainfall is indicated in all parts of Ethiopia except the low lands of Sidamo and parts of Bale region during the 1980-81 crop season, according to field assessment made by the early warning and planning service (EWPS) of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

In a report entitled "1972 E.C. (1980) Belg synoptic and 1972-73 (1980/81) Meher crop prospect", a copy of which was made available to the Ethiopian News Agency, EWPS says although all crops in certain parts of Sidamo and Bale region are "seriously affected" by the shortage of rain and there are indications that similar situations are likely in pockets of Hararghe and Gamo Goffa regions as well as the Rift Valley area during 1972/73 E.C., satisfactory crop performance is anticipated elsewhere in the country.

The crop assessment given in the latest EWPS report is based on the water balance method, which is a crop monitoring technique developed by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). According to the RRC, the method takes into consideration precipitation which is identified as one of the major causes of crop failure in Ethiopia.

The report deals with the performance of the five major cereal crops in the country — *teff*, wheat, barley, sorghum and maize — and points out that the figures were obtained from "fairly representative areas" of the grain producing parts of the country.

*Belg* crops are grown mainly in the *Dega* (high altitude) areas of the country and *Meher* is the most important crop season to the food supply of the country. All crops — cereals, pulses, oil seeds — grow during the *Meher* season, according to the latest report by the RRC service agency.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 pp 4, 5

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** The distribution of milk both in the capital and in the regions will be handled by urban dwellers' associations to save consumers from the exploitation by private dealers and to secure equitable distribution of milk, according to the Dairy Resource Development Agency.

To satisfy the growing demand for milk in the capital and elsewhere in the country, the Agency is presently expanding its milk industry at a cost of 1,600,000 Birr, which upon completion will produce daily 60,000 litres, thereby raising milk production by two fold.

With its present production capacity, the dairy industry is distributing daily 25,000 litres of pasteurized milk, 400 kg of butter, 400 kg. of light cheese to consumers and organizations in Addis Ababa.

By September next year, the Agency plans to open 22 additional milk collection centres, in addition to the

existing 38 stations, in response to the growing supply of milk by organized and individual peasants.

Speaking on the production and distribution of milk, Comrade Berhanu Assefa, Acting General Manager of the Dairy Resource Development Agency, said that as a result of the subsidy received by the Agency from the Revolutionary Government from 1975-1979, it was able to supply milk to consumers at a relatively cheaper price compared to the price private milk dealers charge.

Comrade Berhanu noted that owing to the growing milk supply by peasants to the Agency, there are now eight milk collection centres on the Deado road, 24 on the Goffam road and five on the Wollega road — located in the outskirts of the capital.

Comrade Berhanu said that the Agency presently operates 12 dairy husbandry stations in Shea region, two in Makale and one each in the cities of Gondar and Jimma.

## NEW CEMENT PLANT REPORTEDLY WILL ENHANCE ECONOMY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (EH)** — The construction of a new cement factory estimated to cost 200 million Birr at Muger will make positive contributions to the nation's economic development effort, it was revealed here yesterday.

According to information obtained from the Ethiopian Building Materials Corporation, Ethiopia's annual production of cement, which now stands at 180,000 tons will increase by 300,000 tons when the new factory becomes operational in April of 1984. The future cement plant, which is regarded as one of Ethiopia's biggest industrial projects, is to be built as a joint venture between Socialist Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic, following a contract concluded last week.

Ethiopia's existing three cement factories are located in the capital city, Dire Dawa and Masawa. The corporation said that as the factories had grown old after 30 years of operation their production capacity had gradually gone down and failed to

meet the nation's growing demand for cement. The construction industry had been affected. The corporation cited that last year Ethiopia had imported cement from friendly socialist countries. A total of 90,780 tons of cement was brought into the country at a cost of 11.3 million Birr.

The corporation's short-term plan aims at solving the existing shortage of cement by the establishment of new factories. It has long-range plans to export cement. The corporation's long-term objective is the construction of an additional plant, a fifth project near the city of Dire Dawa. The Dire Dawa factory will have an annual production capacity of 500,000 tons of cement. The Muger plant will have an annual production capacity of 300,000 tons of cement.

Operating under the Ministry of Industry, the Ethiopian Building Materials Corporation, manages 16 factories and organizations including the cement plants. These include factories and other agencies specializing

in the production of bricks, paints, cement products, concrete blocks, pipes and tiles, hydrated lime, marble and chemical products and other. The value of goods produced in 1972 E.C. totalled 29,374,934 Birr, showing an increase over the 1971 E.C. total amounting 29,148,510 Birr. The total value of goods to be produced by the corporation in 1973 E.C. is expected to be 33,939,020 Birr with a growth in production of about 15.7 per cent over last year. The total given also includes the output of the three cement factories. The corporation has 2,407 workers serving in all the factories and organizations run by it.

CSO: 4220



## SEED DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HEPALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Ethiopian Seed Enterprise intends to distribute over 300,000 quintals of different types of certified and improved seeds among peasants' associations, state farms and other development ventures in the 1973 E.C. agricultural season, it was revealed here yesterday.

Comrade Ammanuel Kidane-Mariam, General Manager of the enterprise informed our reporter that basic seeds are to be planted on 28,709 hectares of land and involves several types of crops in different parts of the country. The manager estimated that around 22 million Birr will be spent for the 1973 programme compared to last year, which amounted about 12 million. The funds were used for production, processing and distribution. The total quantity of seed produced in 1972 E.C. was 211,876 quintals of certified and improved seeds.

Comrade Ammanuel said of the 211,876 quintals of seed produced last year the biggest portion or 166,419 quintals was distributed among state farms, while 20,802 and 8,386 quintals went to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, respectively. The rest was distributed among small agricultural projects. The leading type of seeds produced for distribution are wheat, barley, sorghum, maize, teff, soya-beans, haricot beans and rape seed. He said wheat accounts for about 80 percent of the total and maize comes next.

Explaining about the importance of seed production in Ethiopia, the general manager cited that quality seeds are not only one of the cheapest and basic potential production means of increasing yields, but also fundamental in raising the efficiency of other inputs. The Ethiopian Seed Enterprise is charged with the task of ensuring the earliest, efficient and timely production, processing, quality control, distribution and marketing of quality seeds so as to facilitate increasing food production. It is also responsible for ensuring the maintenance of varietal purity in parental material, obtained locally or imported and is running a programme for the production of the basic seed generations with maximum control and efficiency for selected cereal crops.

## Positive Results

According to Comrade Kidane Mariam the multiplication of improved varieties have produced positive results in showing marked increase in crop production. The table below gives a clear picture of the positive results obtained following the use of improved seeds.

Average Increase of Participating Farmers, Quintals/ha.			
Crop	1/ Yield without inputs	2/ Yield with fertilizer	2/ Yield with fertil- izer and improved varieties
Barley	11	15	21
Maize	14.10	45	60
Sorghum	9.50	25	34
Teff	7.30	11.5	16.5
Wheat	11	15	22

The general manager elaborated that the breeder seed used for seed production is acquired from the Institute of Agricultural Research. The breeder seed is further multiplied into basic seed which is again multiplied and eventually becomes "certified" or "improved" seed. He said the seed has to go through these different stages before it is ready for distribution.

Comrade Kidane Mariam said the distribution of seeds to peasants' associations is done through the Agricultural Marketing Corporation and the distribution in the field is handled by extension agents of the Ministry of Agriculture. Comrade Kidane Mariam noted that the production of seeds in the country has considerably cut down imports in this particular area. Except for maize, which is imported on a very small scale, Ethiopia has become self sufficient in all other seeds. He said last year 26,888 quintals of improved maize was used and the imported amount was only 3,500 quintals.

The Ethiopian Seed Enterprise maintains close working relationship with the Institute of Agricultural Research, the ministries of Agriculture and State Farms and the Addis Ababa University. International organizations cooperating with it are the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The enterprise hopes to establish close contacts in future with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Referring to assistance given by the FAO, Comrade Kidane Mariam acknowledged that the enterprise has been provided with an expensive seed processing machine. The assistance from UNDP includes the services of two seed experts, a number of small vehicles for transportation, staff training opportunities both locally and abroad in addition to a donation of a set of laboratory and other equipment.

In summing the general manager said that recommendations have been made by the Central Planning Supreme Council that the activities of the enterprise be expanded in view of the vital role improved seed plays in raising the nation's agricultural production.

CSO: 4220

# TENDARO GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION PROJECT STUDIED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Cirma Lemma in the column "Spotlight"]

[Text] Geothermal or Geothermics is a new development in the earth sciences, which has gained fast popularity with energy shortage and the onset of the oil crisis. Basically it deals with the anomalous heat flows in the earth. This anomalous heat flow can be exploited for energy where favourable geologic, hydrologic and chemical conditions exist. It is the heated water and steam which is brought to the surface by deep drilling (in the order of 1,500 m.) that is used for electric power generation. Low heat content fluids could also be used in other multipurpose activities including space heating, seed drying, etc.

In Ethiopia, the first ever geothermal exploration was carried out by the Institute of Geological Surveys as early as 1967. The result of this was a recommendation to carry on a geothermal investigation in the Afar Depression.

A first stage of geologic and thermal mapping was conducted in the Afar Depression and the Rift Valley lakes by the Geological Survey in collaboration with a volcanologist which was followed by a United Nations Geothermal Investigations Project in early 1970.

The Ethiopia-United Nations Project was the earliest extensive geothermal reconnaissance and exploration programme covering the whole of the Ethiopian Rift and the Afar Depression. This survey covered a total of 160,000 km<sup>2</sup> km square. The result of the investigation which ended in 1971 is summarised in a 300 page technical report entitled "Geology, Geochemistry and Hydrology of Hot Springs of the East African Rift System Within Ethiopia." This report concluded that appreciable potential for geothermal energy exploitation exists in Ethiopia. The report also contains a selection of sites for further detailed studies. These selections were made on scientific merits of sites and were not based on economic considerations. The sites selected were:

- Allallobeda in Tendaho Graben
- Dallol in Danakil Depression and
- Alutu volcanic centre in the Rift Valley lakes area

The Alutu volcanic centre has been given priority because it is conducive for development both from the economic and the technical points of view and so the Institute of Geological Surveys has been carrying out further investigations. In connection with this, the exploration was expanded further south as far as Lake Abaya and three more distinct areas of geothermal prospect have been identified.

These are:

- Alutu volcanic centre
- Corbetti volcanic centre and
- Northern Lake Abaya area (with possible subdivisions)

Preparations are now being made for deep drilling with financial aids from the EEC and the UN.

#### The Tendaho Geothermal Exploration Project

Geologically the Afar Depression is a triple junction where the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and the Ethiopian Rifts meet. Recently some areas of the Afar Depression have been identified as spreading zones undergoing processes similar to oceanic ridges. Many earth scientists now believe the Afar triangle to be underlain by a mantle plume.

There are vast hydrothermal manifestations, including hot springs, geysers, fumaroles, altered grounds, etc., in many parts of the Afar Depression.

The Tendaho geothermal exploration programme started in January 1979. The work was scheduled to be in two phases. The first phase, covering the whole of the Tendaho Graben consisted of review of all existing relevant data, followed by geological, geochemical, hydrological and geophysical investigations both in the field and in the laboratory. The second phase, which is now in process and which will depend on the results of the first phase for delineating smaller areas of high geothermal interest within the Tendaho Graben will include shallow well drilling, followed by detailed geophysical and geochemical work.

#### First Phase

During the first phase a geological map of the Tendaho Graben was produced. Together with this the regional geological controls of the area were established. Then areas of recent and subactual volcanic activity, phreatic explosion craters, stratigraphy, (both volcanic and sedimentary), possible cover formations, reservoir rocks, and heat sources were identified.

A thorough geochemical-hydrogeological survey was carried throughout the Tendaho Graben and its vicinity. All accessible water points (both cold and thermal) were described and sampled. Both field and laboratory analyses were carried out. The analytical work of water samples was done both in Italy and in the Ministry of Mines laboratories in Ethiopia.

#### Second Phase

During this phase geological work will be related mainly to drilling activities. This would consist of logging of drill wells and establishing the stratigraphy of the lake sediments.

This work in the second phase would consist of the resampling of all the important previous water points, (both thermal and cold) in order to study their evolution. At the same time, sampling and analyses of ground fluids in the wells that are being drilled will be conducted. This work would then lead to the understanding of equifer dynamics.

An important addition to the second phase is shallow well drilling which is now going on. It is planned to drill approximately 10 wells to obtain the temperature gradient in the wells and to understand heat flow in the area. Together with this ground water conditions and stratigraphy in the bore holes will be determined. Water and gas samples as well as rock cuttings will be collected and analysed.

Geothermal energy is a suitable form of energy. Progressive expansion could easily be effected by drilling the required number of wells and connecting them into an existing system. In general one producing well would yield on the average 5000 kilowatts.

It is now understood, according to EELPA, that construction of an additional power generation facility in the order of 30 MW should begin to meet the increasing power demands by 1982.

In this case the day is not far when we would be utilising electricity from the first geothermal power plant, perhaps in the next 5 years.

CSO: 4420

## ETHIOPIA

### AID GIVEN TO REFUGEES RETURNING FROM ABROAD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--In response to the call of the Revolutionary Government, thousands of Ethiopians who had fled to neighbouring countries after being duped by subversive propaganda of counterrevolutionary and anti-unity groups are returning home. In the month of August 1980 a total of 283 people returned home through Tessenet on the Elio-Sudan border.

It was learnt from the group that sizable number of expatriated Ethiopians are on their way home from neighbouring countries.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission is providing necessary facilities to the returnees along with others who came earlier.

During a press conference held in his office on Sunday, Comrade Shimellis Adugna, Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and COPWE Central Committee Member, noted that due attention is given to Ethiopians returning home in response to the call of the Revolutionary Government. He said that every returnee is entitled to 100 Birr of pocket money in addition to his hotel provisions and other social amenities, until he becomes a producer.

Comrade Shimellis pointed out that most of the returnees are given job opportunities in line with their skill and talent while others are allowed to settle in their home communities and support themselves by tilling the land.

The Commissioner also said that some of the returnees will be given opportunity to engage themselves in cattle breeding, small-scale industries, ceramics and cloth making. He disclosed that assistance to rehabilitate these repatriated refugees is expected from the United Nations Inter-Agency Mission.

Comrade Shimellis further noted that although it is very difficult to draw a plan for resettling repatriated refugees, the RRC will from time to time arrange for temporary accommodations for the returnees. He went on to say



that the Deputy Commissioner of the RRC, Comrade Tesfaye Birhaou, has left for Djibouti to arrange for the return of the war displaced Ethiopians who are now residing in the Republic of Djibouti.

According to a statistical source from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a total of 10,000 Ethiopians are living in Djibouti. These people had to flee to the Republic of Djibouti to avoid the harassment and atrocities of the invading Somalia troops when the Somalia reactionary regime invaded Eastern Ethiopia in 1977.

The refugee problem arose right after Somalia invaded Ethiopia in 1977, Comrade Shimellis declared. Before Somalia unleashed the Ogaden War in 1977 against Ethiopia, the nomadic people of the two countries used to criss-cross the border in search of grazing, Comrade Shimellis recalled. This peaceful nomadic life was disrupted by the 1977 when Somalia invaded Ethiopia, he said.

Now Somalia claims that its brittle economy is threatened by the flood of refugees from Ethiopia. As a noted ENA commentator recently put it, the Somalis are behaving much like the hooligan who cries for help while actually doing the beating.

Comrade Shimellis opined that Somalia is trying to win world public opinion by exploiting the so-called refugee problem. The inhabitants of the province who, when panic-stricken, fled without realizing their destination, realized they were in the wrong place. They were forced to remain where they are in spite of the fact that they insistently request the authorities in Mogadisho through the UN High Commission for Refugees that they be allowed to return to their homeland in Ethiopia. Such are the self-contradictory, erroneous and conspiratory claims of the reactionary Somalia regime, Comrade Shimellis declared.

The Commissioner also pointed out that the numerous social and economic infrastructures which were destroyed by Somalia's invading troops have almost been reconstructed and have already resumed normal functioning. Schools are reopened and hospitals and clinics are rendering the required services to the ethnic inhabitants of the Ogaden, he said.

Life in the Ogaden is returning to normal, Comrade Shimellis said.

Meanwhile, a total of 45 Ethiopian refugees arrived here by plane yesterday in response to the call made by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam while he was paying an official and friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan last May.

During his visit, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, called on Ethiopians in the Sudan to return to their homeland and take part in building Revolutionary Ethiopia.



The Ethiopians who arrived here yesterday constitute the third batch of returnees. They were welcomed at the Bole International Airport by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Comrade Dr. Amare Tekle, Head of the African and Middle East Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in his welcoming remarks expressed happiness for the enthusiasm with which Comrade Chairman Mengistu's call has been responded to.

Comrade Dr. Amare said that the group had a special reason to be happy since they had returned to their homeland on the eve of the celebrations of the Sixth Anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution.

The representative of the refugees also made a statement explaining the difficulties that they had faced since they left their country for various reasons. The representative reaffirmed their readiness to make up for past misdeeds and participate effectively in the task of reconstruction.

CSO: 4220

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

**HUNGARY DONATES WORKSHOP FACILITIES**--The Peoples' Democratic Republic of Hungary yesterday donated workshop facilities to the heroes' Center of Socialist Ethiopia. The donation includes facilities for metal, mechanical engineering, wood works machine, carpentry, varnishing and polishing--for wood work, electro-mechanics, electronics, radio and TV service, motor car service station and small scale repair electro-welding plant and oxiacetylein welding plant work shops. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 6]

**CUBANS BUILD PARK**--A park built at an estimated cost of more than 50,000 Birr by Cuban comrades in Jijjiga was inaugurated in the presence of Comrade Shibiru Belai, Chairman of Higher one urban dwellers' association of the town. The park was built by the Cuban comrades for the use by the town's residents. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Shibiru expressed pleasure in being able to witness completion of the park particularly at this joyous occasion when the 6th Anniversary of the Ethiopian popular Revolution was being celebrated. He thanked the Cuban comrades for their services. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 p 7]

**ITALIAN AID FOR DISASTERS**--The Italian government is to provide 6,207 metric tons of rice in relief aid to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) for victims of man-made and natural disasters in Ethiopia. The document under which the Italian government pledged to provide the relief aid was signed here yesterday between Comrade Shimelis Adugna, RRC Commissioner and COPWE Central Committee member and Ambassador Oliviero Rossi of Italy accredited to Socialist Ethiopia. Ambassador Rossi said the people and government of Italy decided to provide 6,207 metric tons of rice in relief aid to Ethiopia in response to the appeal made by the Ethiopian government to the international community to help persons affected by man-made and natural disasters. He disclosed that two Italian medical teams would be sent to Ethiopia to assist in the rehabilitation efforts of affected persons. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 8]

FRG AIDS ELECTRICIAN TRAINING--A total of 17 students who completed a four-month course in electricity at the Awassa Junior Agricultural College in Sidamo region, recently received certificates from Comrade Birru Etassa, Acting General Manager of the Ethiopian Water Resources Authority. Speaking at the graduation ceremony, Comrade Birru said that the country is in need of a large number of highly skilled and trained manpower. The Authority has given training to 26 electricians since last February with the help of finance obtained from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 6]

STATE FARMS BOOST PRODUCTION--Over 35,208 quintals of cotton and 5,725 quintals of bananas were produced by the Sillie and Arba Minch State Farms in Gamo Coffa region during the phase one revolutionary development campaign from 1971 to 1972 E.C. Comrade Getahun Kassaye, the Manager of the two state farms, reported that 1971-1972 E.C. production increased by over 15,122 quintals over that of the harvest season of 1970 to 1971 E.C. Comrade Getahun observed that in general production has grown by 80 percent in the last two yrs. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 7]

IMPRISONMENT FOR RIDICULING LITERACY--An individual who tried to ridicule adults who attend literacy classes at late age was sentenced to three-month imprisonment here. Ali Mohammed who told adults that it is too late to go to school was put before a judicial tribunal of kebele 04 in this regional capital of Arssi which sentenced him to a three-month imprisonment. A literacy committee member who tried to defend him was also served with a stern warning and a 50-Birr fine. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

# JONATHAN ADDS PLANNING, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday announced the new portfolio of Planning and Economic Affairs — which will fall directly under him.

It will concentrate more economic power in his hands, and is regarded as evidence of the importance which he attaches to economic development.

The announcement comes barely three weeks after he met the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at Peka Bridge on the Caledon River.

That meeting came after a period of tension and animosity between the countries. It resulted in the two Prime Ministers deciding to renew co-operation on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

The project, which envisages the sale of Lesotho water and hydro-electricity to South Africa, stalled at the time of

the 1976 Soweto unrest and the acrimony between the two countries that resulted.

Speculation that the decision to create the new portfolio related to the Peka Bridge agreement was strengthened yesterday by the announcement that Mr Dan Bokibeni, former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Water, Energy and Economic Matters, would take up a post as economic analyst in the portfolio.

Another move announced yesterday was the appointment of the Lesotho Minister of Agriculture, Chief Makhao Lerotoli, as Ambassador to the United Nations. It is expected to trigger a major reshuffle of the Lesotho Cabinet.

But whatever changes there are, the sensitive issue of economic co-operation with South Africa will fall under the scrutiny of Chief Jonathan because of his position as helmsman of the new portfolio.

Lesotho aspires to full partnership with black-ruled states

in Southern Africa, and sent a nine-man delegation to the Southern Africa Development Conference in Zimbabwe, which ended on Wednesday.

But geography has made her more dependent economically on South Africa than any of her fellow black-ruled states in Southern Africa.

Lesotho, one of the world's 25 least developed countries — and heavily dependent on the remittances of Lesotho miners in South Africa — would obviously benefit from a better economic relationship with her powerful neighbour.

But, as Lesotho has made clear, economic co-operation with South Africa should not be at the expense of political independence, or her credibility with black-ruled Africa.

Chief Jonathan has implicitly accepted direct responsibility for steering Lesotho along the thin edge between her need for economic co-operation with Pretoria and her desire to avoid becoming a client state.

## LESOTHO

### BRIEFS

OPPOSITION MEMBERS' RELEASE--The Secretary-General of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr GM Kolisang, and several other senior party officials, have been released from detention under the country's 60-day detention law which empowered the police to detain anybody suspected of contravening the Act. Among those who were detained were Mr Stephen Motlamelle, the party's co-founder, and Mr M Motikoe, a member of the executive committee. The 60-day detention law in Lesotho has been strongly criticized by the students and academic staff of the National University of Lesotho because of its similarity to the South African 90-day law which empowers the South African police to detain anybody suspected of contravening the anti-terrorism law. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

# MACHEL ADDRESSES VACATIONING STUDENTS FROM CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 pp 3,4

[Excerpts] "You are our needs. You are our contingent for the battle against underdevelopment," said President Samora Machel in his meeting last 18 August with a group of Mozambican students from Cuba who were vacationing in their country as a reward for their diligent application to study.

The distinctive feature of this meeting was a lively dialog between the head of state and the students and teachers accompanying them. This made it possible to formulate and expound the basic ideas to promote the struggle in which our people are now engaged in order to win in this decade the battle against underdevelopment. Moreover, particularly in regard to the students and the personnel concerned in all sectors, there were propounded in that exceptionally productive dialog ideas which constitute valuable directives for each one's work.

"None of us can cease to grow in his own particular tasks. During classes, teachers are also learning," President Samora Machel emphasized at a given point in that dialog.

The president of the republic (addressing a group of students): "Young ladies, can you now speak and write Spanish?"

A Young Girl--"We can speak it...."

Another Young Girl--"But we mostly write in Portuguese."

President of the republic--"Spanish is a very persuasive, very expressive language. When Spanish-speaking people talk, people become thrilled, clap their hands, even though they do not understand the language. This is owing to the power it possesses.

## Freeing the Language

"The Portuguese language is weak, it does not exude warmth with the same vigor. Only the former colonies, especially Mozambique and Angola, are changing the language.

"We are now enriching the Portuguese language.

"We have won a wide hearing in international conferences by dint of the power we are giving to the Portuguese language in the context of our addresses. By making the Portuguese language a liberation language, we are penetrating it with a new liberating and expressive richness, a new universal dimension. The language, when spoken by a free people, is recast. The Spanish language, for example, is different when spoken by President Fidel Castro and when spoken by a South American fascist dictator.

"If you finish high school and later college, you will begin to think not only in Portuguese but in Spanish as well. And this is something worthwhile."

#### Thought and Language

"Your thinking, the thinking of every one of us, becomes stunted when it cannot be expressed universally. When studying, therefore, it is important to study carefully the language in which knowledge is conveyed to us. It must be seriously studied in order to master it fully.

"Only in this way will our thinking and capacity to think be enriched.

"I can give you a concrete example in our country: we have some people in authority who have studied abroad, some in the French language, some in other languages.

"For example, Comrade Marcelino dos Santos, in some situations, to this day, still thinks in French. When he talks, when he writes, we get the impression that he is thinking in French.

"Those who studied in France for many years rarely use the word 'efectivamente' [actually], they say 'en effet' [as a matter of fact], and even 'em effeito' [indeed].

"Also, we say 'we implement our decisions' which comes from the English word 'implementation.'

"There are other examples: in the FRELIMO they say 'eu engajo-me' [I undertake], whereas the Portuguese say 'empenho-me' [I undertake].

"After 1970 and the agreement we made with Reggio Emilia in Italy, we introduced into our FRELIMO language the Italian expression 'gemellaggio' which comes from 'gêmeo' [twin or double]. It is an expression which has no corresponding word in the Portuguese language. 'Gemellaggio' is an agreement in which the two parties are like twin sisters. For example, if an agreement were to be made between the Eduardo Mondlane University and the University of Bologna on a 'gemellaggio' basis, the two universities would become, as it were, sisters. It is very important that we master two or three languages or even more. This enriches our thinking process,



sparks our creativity and our power of expression. By knowing several languages, it becomes possible for us to find the word that corresponds precisely with the idea we have, the idea we wish to express. It is, therefore, important and extremely worthwhile to study literary works in other languages."

#### Learn in order to Communicate

"Your duty is not only to study. You must discuss your problems so as not to be just run-of-the-mill. You must do this, for you owe it to the people to learn to communicate."

"We have to combat mental laziness. This is a basic battle."

"When I am speaking to you, I feel as if I were speaking to 2,331 Mozambican students through you."

"We want brilliant students. We want serious, diligent, assiduous students. We want conscientious, hard-working students."

"You must be fully aware of the fact that you are in Cuba to become revolutionary cadres."

"But, in order for you to become cadres, to become citizens fully aware of your national duties, of our socialist revolution duties, of our duties to win the battle over underdevelopment, we must have a stable organization, we must have constructive planning, we must each one of us have our own program, to plan the proper timing, to work scientifically."

"Why do we need the knowledge they are passing on to us?"

"What kind of society do we wish to establish with the knowledge which we acquire?"

"This is why we also have Mozambican teachers in our schools in Cuba."

"The teacher offers us the foundation for our knowledge but does not supplant our personal effort."

#### The New School and the Old School

"You are lucky to study in Cuba. You are in Cuba where the schools are organized to train cadres--cadres to serve the people and not to exploit them."

"Secondly. You are in Cuba in FRELIMO schools. Despite the tens of thousands of kilometers which separate you from Mozambique, you are deeply rooted in our origin. You are being educated to love your country, to serve your country. You are being educated to know the true history of resistance, of foreign domination, of colonial exploitation, of liberation."



"The colonial school uprooted us from our real way of life.

"In history we learned about Portuguese kings and dynasties; we learned about their involvement in European and Mediterranean history. We learned nothing about African history and about our own region."

"In the PRELIMO schools in Cuba we teach you not to be ashamed of your origin. Your school teaches you to cultivate personality, dignity, patriotism and love of the people.

"In school, all the subjects taught are associated with our country's life, wealth and resources. Here in Mozambique, we shall put to good use what you are learning.

"You have to learn how to combine manual work with intellectual work.

"In school, you go into the fields. In this way, you begin to generate life.

"The fields you cultivate and the work you accomplish there serve as a laboratory where the seeds of your ideas are singled out and later burgeon. Classes and academic learning are the hothouse where ideas are nurtured and flower. In the course of life, your ideas will bear fruit and generate new needs. In the fertile soil of the revolution you will return to foster enthusiasm for new ideas which will reinvigorate you as true patriots and combatants in the people's service."

#### Overcome Indolence

"Thirdly. You are in Cuba to learn to overcome indolence. By combining intellectual work with manual work, you clarify your ideas. Your ideas cannot become rusty. The hoe which is continually turning up the soil is always sparkling. Just let the hoe get rusty and it is no longer of any use.

"You do not have any time to become parasites and exploiters because you are always undergoing change.

"And this is what we want.

"Crime is the consequence of indolence, the product of indolence, the fruit of an educational system impervious to daily life and practical experience. It is not by chance that thieves, housebreakers, the indigent scorn manual work. We have to repudiate the mentality inherited from the colonists in our country. We have to abolish ignorance in order to wipe out hunger.

"We have to master science.

"Modern farming is a scientific pursuit. The illiterate man is practical and adheres to routine. He does not know how today an orange tree is cared for efficiently. He does not know how to cross-fertilize seeds to increase production.

"We do not want to end up having only citrus-fruit growers who are capable of calculating how many kilos of oranges an orange grove can produce. How many kilos should a bunch of bananas be. Right now, our banana plantations yield 15 kg.

"How many tons of maize do we want to produce in every hectare? Because of our ignorance, we produce 500 kg per hectare when we could produce between 8 and 10 tons.

"We have to plan how many tons of rice, wheat, cotton, sugar we can produce in every hectare.

"In India, every cashew plantation yields 50 kg of cashew nuts. Ours yield 5 to 6 kg of cashew nuts."

#### To Train National Base Groups

"Fourthly. You are in Cuba to be trained as cadres and eventually to become cadres. You are to become planning cadres, scientific and technical cadres, political and revolutionary cadres."

"A cadre is not produced in the same way that we produce lettuce or onions. We do not set up a cadre the same way that we knead bread. It takes time to establish a cadre.

"Fifthly. You are in Cuba to master science because science is going to wipe out conservative, traditionalist, reactionary values.

"In the schools you are attending, tribalism, regionalism, racism no longer exist.

"In Cuba, there are students from every province. The first group consists of 1,200 students, 120 from every province in our country.

"The FRELIMO Party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique have ordered that no province be represented in a more favorable light than any other.

"They have also directed that the students come from every district and village in order that from the Mozambican schools in Cuba also emerge the Mozambican nation.

"In view of this fact, you are lucky to be studying in Cuba.

#### To Pass on Experiences

"When you return to the People's Republic of Mozambique, you will be instructors in the army, in the police force, in safety, in agriculture, in industry. You are going to teach and train workers and farm hands.

"You will be workers devoted to the basic principles underlying the revolution, the country, socialism.

"Not every one will be able to go to Cuba as you have."

"When you return, you should be able to wipe out hunger, nudity, the lack of housing.

"You will have to plan how to provide housing for the people. The people must have their own living quarters, be properly dressed, be well shod, and have good food.

"You must therefore acquire proficiency. You cannot waste time."

"We need highly qualified cadres: economists, chemists, physicists, sociologists, electrotechnicians, engineers, mathematicians, doctors, historians, agronomists, teachers and journalists.

"Our country's wealth is dormant."

"You must be the bulwark of national unity. You are our ambassadors.

"Through you others will become aware of our training, our work, our national personality, our revolutionary determination, the Mozambican people.

"For this very reason you have come from every district, from every province. Back in our schools there are neither tribes nor races. There are Mozambicans. For the racists, there are combat troops, there is the example of education.

#### An International Model

"The Republic of Cuba is a model for you all. It is a country with limited natural resources, subject to imperialist blockade, constantly struggling against the consequences of underdevelopment. But it is a country rich in cultural values, in a glorious tradition of struggle.

"Owing to its revolutionary engagement, its close association with oppressed people's struggle, its international harmony, the Cuban people granted scholarships and made it possible for you to go there to study. The scholarships which the Cuban people granted us constitute a priceless contribution to the strength and development of the socialist revolution in our country.

"You must learn the value of solidarity. You must follow the international militant's example. For you symbolize solidarity, you symbolize the revolution's universal dimension."

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## SWAPO SUPPORTERS ORGANIZE CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 pp 1810, 1811

[Article by Suzanne Gronje: "Paris Conference on Namibia"]

[Text] THE WORLD — with a few notable exceptions — is demanding a quick end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia; an important meeting at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris last week discussed new and more effective means to bring this about.

The conference was organised by SWAPO support groups and attended by many government representatives, international organisations, delegates from political parties, trade unions, religious groups, as well as legal and economic experts. It was presided over by Senegal's Foreign Minister, Mustafa Niasse, and its Secretary was Algeria's Ambassador to France, Mohamed Sahnoun — a former Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU.

Many African and other Third World countries were represented on a governmental level, as were the Scandinavians and several other western states. Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Professor Ishaya Adu, who was not able to attend in person — he was in Freetown, at the OAU committee meeting on the Western Sahara — sent a message reaffirming his government's commitment to the liberation of Namibia: "We will not relax our efforts until the people of Namibia are free. My President and his Cabinet therefore look forward to the proposals and recommendations which will emerge from the conference." He was represented by Mr. G. Dove-Edwin, Nigeria's Ambassador to France. Other support messages included one from UN Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim. The UN was represented by senior officials of many of its agencies.

An unusual touch was lent to the opening session when the Senegalese Foreign Minister and Angola's chief delegate, Van Dunem Mbinda, shared the same platform. Senegal is one of the few countries not to have recognised Angola — it is thought because it disapproves of the Cuban presence. But after the Angolan's rousing speech, the two men embraced each other and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. "Down with imperialism" declared Mustafa Niasse. The Cubans were also present, represented by their Foreign Minister, Isidoro Malmierca, who chaired one of the sessions. But Britain, France, Canada, West Germany and the US — the five "contact group" members who have been negotiating with Pretoria to bring about Namibia's independence — were notable through their absence. In view of the sharp criticism expressed by the conference over their handling of the issue, it is understandable that they stayed away.

The contact group's initiative started in 1977, after Security Council Resolution 385 demanded the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and called for free and fair elections under UN supervision. Pretoria refused to comply, and there were demands for sanctions. The western powers in the Security Council used their veto, but when Pretoria promised to invest the "internal" tribal leaders in Namibia with executive powers in preparation for granting the territory a sham independence, even the western powers admitted that this was going too far. They formed themselves into the contact group and asked for a "last chance" to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

For over three years their diplomatic endeavours have vacillated between stalemate and apparent progress: whenever SWAPO agreed to any of the proposals made, South Africa introduced new difficulties or asked for further "clarifications". In July this year, the internal parties in Namibia were, in fact, invested with executive powers by South Africa, and the tribal chiefs are now a "council of Ministers". The western initiative has thus failed even by its own standards. A turning point in the international attempts to get a negotiated settlement has therefore come.

This was expressed by Ambassador Sahnoun, when he declared that the contact group's efforts "are taking us nowhere and should now be stopped". SWAPO is still ready to implement the UN settlement plan formulated in Security Council Resolution 435, which is based on the western proposals. It is even prepared to discuss its implementation directly with the South Africans, and it has repeatedly offered a cease-fire — suggestions which Pretoria has not taken up.

The Paris Conference reviewed this situation, noting also that while the contact group was busy negotiating with all sides, the multinational companies of the five western countries have stepped up their exploitation of Namibia's wealth, particularly minerals. Ownership of Namibia's mines is predominantly in the hands of the five. Evidence was led to show that between one-third and a half of Namibia's GDP is exported each year in the form of profits. It is not surprising that the West is anxious to prolong this state of affairs. The final declaration asked for a Security Council meeting not later than October 15, 1980, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa in order to enforce its compliance with previous resolutions. It also called for the condemnation of transnational corporations involved in Namibia, and for effective implementation of Decree No. 1. This has so far been ignored by the western countries. It prohibits exploitation, export, etc., of Namibia's natural resources without the consent of the UN Council for Namibia. Ships and other transport engaged in such

trade are subject to seizure on behalf of the council.

It was pointed out in the closed sessions that infringements of the mandatory arms embargo, and the failure of the oil sanctions against Rhodesia, were largely due to the

omission of carriers in the relevant resolutions as liable to punishment for not observing the boycott. In future legislation and agreements, transport will play an important part. Detailed work has already been carried out in analysing this problem, and the conference decided to approach OPEC — which already has a South African boycott — to get help in ensuring better control over tankers. Regrettably, no spokesman for Liberia was available when flags of convenience were discussed.

SKYROCKETING PRICE OF RICE CAUSES DISCONTENT

AB011350 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Article by Alain Boebion]

[Excerpt] Lagos, 1 Oct (AFP)--The skyrocketing price of rice, a staple food for many of Nigeria's 80 million people, has Nigerians up in arms and is becoming the subject of intense public and parliamentary debate.

A 50-kilogram (110-pound) sack of rice, which costs 20 naira (36 U.S. dollars) on arrival at Lagos Port from the United States or Thailand, is resold for as much as 180 dollars by wholesalers here. Small street retailers may sell it at the rate of 230 dollars per sack.

As prices continue to rise, many Nigerians are blaming hoarding by Syrian, Indian and Lebanese merchants and the government policy that limits imports in order to save foreign currency and encourage domestic production.

Last week, the Senate and House of Representatives voted to return to unrestricted importation of rice by private individuals, a practice that was banned 30 months ago by the military government then in power.

President Shehu Shagari has continued the policy since his civilian administration was installed one year ago today, and Finance Minister Sunday Essang says the government is totally opposed to the position taken by Parliament.

Mr Essang said that the measure adopted by Parliament would deal a blow to the very existence of small rice-growers and imperil the objectives of the Green Revolution--the government's program to make Nigeria self-sufficient in food production within 5 years. At present, 650,000 tons of rice are produced annually in Nigeria, but demand is more than a million tons.

Several ships carrying rice arrived in Lagos Port shortly after Parliament acted, but the government has not authorized them to unload.



Under existing regulations, the government alone is authorized to import rice, through various para-statal organizations.

In defense of continuing this policy, government officials note that when the ban on private importation of dried stockfish was lifted nearly a year ago, retail prices of the fish did not drop.

Commerce Minister Isaac Shaahu has also warned against the use of foreign currency for importing foodstuffs, to the detriment of industrial growth.

Between 1975 and 1978, Nigeria imported more than 4,000 million dollars worth of food. In 1980 alone, it is estimated that the country will buy 1,800 million dollars worth of foodstuffs abroad.

After Mr Shagari came to power, his government imported 200,000 tons of rice, giving help to the Nigerian National Supply Company and the Nigerian Food Company for redistribution. The rest went to companies or individuals to whom the government allocated about 900 import licenses.

For 10 months, no further licenses have been given, and wholesalers have been stockpiling the rice they were able to get, in hopes of even higher prices later.

To knock down prices, the government imported 55,000 tons of rice 3 weeks ago, and began distributing 25,000 tons of it in the 19 states of the federation, at 65 dollars a sack--one-third the price charged by Lagos wholesalers.

A well-informed source said the government envisages importing another 150,000 tons between now and December, which would bring total importation for the year to 400,000 tons.

In the parliamentary debate, many speakers placed the blame for the price increases on non-Nigerians doing business here.

The chairman of the House Finance Committee, Ralph Obioha, accused Lebanese, Syrian and Indian businessmen of manipulating the rice market, hoarding the merchandise and pushing up prices.

CSO: 4420



'PROLONGED RAMPAGE' DAMAGE CAUSES MICHELIN PLANT TO CLOSE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 80 p 13

[Text]

MICHELIN Nigeria Limited, makers of Michelin tyres in Port-Harcourt, has been forced to close down indefinitely following a prolonged rampage on the company's premises by junior workers of the industry.

The rampage, the worse in recent years by Nigerian workers, started at mid-night on August 16 and lasted four hours.

More than 70 vehicles belonging to the company and those of some senior staff of the establishment were damaged beyond repairs.

Doors and windows in the company premises were smashed, communication lines cut and machines and equipment outside the main production halls ravaged.

Cooking salt was poured into stand-by generating plants, offices filled with water while the company's laboratory, dispensary and canteens were ravaged.

The rampage, as one company worker described it, was "very military" and a mobile police team had to be drafted to the premises to contain the situation.

Before the police came at about 4 a.m., the mob had put out lights all over the company premises.

When newsmen visited the factory, the Personnel Manager, Chief J.W. Okocha was not available to speak on the rampage and none of the management staff who were busy clearing the premises of wreckage was ready to speak to reporters.

My investigations later revealed that the workers' action was because their union president was served with a termination letter that night while their union secretary was sacked during the day shift.

I also learnt that the workers union had given the management a 14-day ultimatum within which to effect a change in their conditions of service. The Michelin management was understood to have said there would be no negotiations, although it had initially accepted August 5 and 8 for negotiations.

More than 150 junior workers were arrested during the rampage while several management staff of the company were injured.

Meanwhile, a statement from the management of the company has said that the rampage was "most unlikely to have been the result of any disagreement between the management and the employees".

According to the statement, the rampage could definitely be the result of mischief by external influence.

GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

Victoria NATION in English 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Foreign Visits That Really Prove Their Worth"]

[Text] The interplay of relations between governments in the world today demands discussions between leaders, either during international conferences or during visits to each other's country. Unfortunately for our country, in the past these visits were simply pleasure or ego trips with nothing concrete achieved for the country at the end.

This was the position when James Mancham was in power and it was one of the many ills of the time which contributed to the June 5 Revolution and his overthrow.

This situation has now been drastically reversed. Since he took office three years ago, President Albert Rene has attended three summit meetings and paid state visits to about 10 countries, and unlike those of his predecessor his trips have resulted in positive benefits to the country. A quick flashback will show what we mean.

At the OAU Monrovia Summit, at the Commonwealth leaders' meeting in Lusaka and at the sixth conference of Heads of State of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana, Mr Rene spelled out clearly and unequivocally where Seychelles stands on international issues.

This, as can now be seen from the many visits by high foreign officials, has resulted in our country enjoying the respect of the international community for its firm principle of positive nonalignment--a very different attitude from the days when we simply tried to be friends to all and enemies to none.

Apart from a couple of days in France and the U. K., President Rene's state visits have been to Third World countries and in line with our policy of co-operation among developing nations. Here again he has brought back economic, social and cultural agreements which are playing a vital part in the development of the country.

With the People's Republic of China, he signed an accord for the construction of the Anse Royale Senior Secondary School and for training in vegetable growing, craftwork and Chinese cuisine.

One thousand tons of cement, 10 tractors, 6 trailers and disc harrows and the services of two agricultural experts were obtained from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a result of Mr. Rene's visit to Pyongyang. Other agreements covered co-operation in culture, education and science and have resulted in an exhibition of Korean artwork in Seychelles and in the visit this month to the DPRK by Seychellois teachers to see the progress being made in education.

The short visit to Benin brought about a co-operation agreement in agriculture, particularly to introduce hybrid coconuts to Seychelles to improve the quality of local nuts.

Yugoslavia is now aiding Seychelles in the field of information, and other areas of co-operation have been identified and are being implemented as a result of talks held by the President there last year.

After the President's visit to Algeria, the Algerian government placed a grant of US \$5 million at the disposal of Seychelles for socio-educational and cultural projects and a loan of US \$5 million to finance development projects. President Chadli of Algeria has opened Algerian universities to Seychelles students and technical assistance is being provided in the field of education and information as well as others. The two countries have also agreed to co-operate in transport services and tourism.

During his visit to Iraq this year, Mr. Rene obtained a grant of US \$3 million to support our balance of payments and for financing development projects; a loan of US \$10 million, also for development projects; the setting up of a joint Seychelles-Iraq fishing company with 51 per cent of the shares belonging to Seychelles, and co-operation in education, science and culture; promotion of transport services and tourism between the two countries.

And in India, Mr. Rene signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation covering the provision by India of building materials for housing projects, and agricultural, fishing and salt production as well as regular shipping lines between the two states.

Definitely not the work of a man who flits around the world at the expense of the people for his own pleasure but rather that of a leader who knows what his country needs to develop and uses his personality and prestige to obtain it without any strings attached while at the same time playing a part in promoting peace, progress and co-operation in the world.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] **SEYCHELLES** has reaffirmed its full support for the Palestinian people and has promised that it will always provide moral, diplomatic and political support to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul confirmed this at a reception marking the 11.h anniversary celebrations of the Great 1st September Revolution of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya held in Seychelles last Saturday night.

Mr Hodoul said Seychelles had always supported and would continue to support the Palestinian cause because "it is our duty, we believe it is right and just", explaining that since 1948 the Palestinian people had been taken away from their territory and were now like fugitives in other countries.

Minister Hodoul said he was confident all progressive Arab countries would give

their support to the Palestinian cause.

Earlier, the Minister, who was in Tripoli for the anniversary celebrations of the 1st September revolution, had referred to the speech made on that occasion by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi in which the Libyan leader said he was prepared to fight along with the Palestinian combattants as a simple soldier.

Minister Hodoul praised the Libyan leader for expressing this gesture and also praised Libya and Syria for the initiative they had taken to unite. Minister Hodoul stressed that it was important for the Arab nations to unite on certain important matters, particularly the Palestinian question.

On co-operation, Minister Hodoul said Seychelles was receiving some assistance from the Libyan Jamahiriya proof that Libya was prepared to help all countries of the Third World, irrespective of their being Moslems or not. He pointed out that it was false to say that Libya was helping only those countries which had Moslem populations.

The Minister announced that an important Libyan delegation would visit Seychelles soon to study projects in which the Libyan government may provide assistance. This followed talks which the Seychellois Minister held when he was in Tripoli.

He also thanked the Libyan government for the aid already given and for future aid.

The Libyan Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Taher El Toumi, spoke of the friendly relations existing between Seychelles and Libya and said this was strengthened by President Rene's visit to Libya in 1978. The Charge d'Affaires repeated his country's support for the struggle to free the Indian Ocean of military tension and praised Seychelles for its bold stand on supporting liberation movements, in particular the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

Mr. El Toumi reviewed the successes of his country's revolution in the political, economic and social life of the Libyan people.

He said: "Our revolution has succeeded in making us realise the absolute freedom of our citizens and the total independence of our country".

The reception at Barbarons Hotel was attended by several guests including ministers, diplomats and members of the local Moslem community.

CSO: 4420

## REPORTAGE ON NORTH KOREAN AID, RENE'S TRIP

## Gift of Farm Machinery

Victoria NATION in English 18 Sep 80 p 2

(Text) **P**ART of the large consignment of gifts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that arrived in Seychelles last June, 10 tractors, five trailers and two harrows, were formally handed over to the Department of Agriculture yesterday by the Korean Ambassador, Mr. Jong Nam Ho, to increase food production he added.

He also commended four Korean vegetable advisors who are leaving Seychelles after dedicating a year to helping the Republic improve her crop, for the wealth of knowledge they shared with their Seychellois counterparts.

Accepting the gifts at the Animal Health Division compound at Union Vale, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St Ange, asked Ambassador Jong to convey the gratitude of the Government and people of Seychelles to President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK and his people.

Ambassador Jong also referred to the farming equipment as a valuable sign of solidarity and said that since the Korean people regarded relationships between non-aligned and Third World countries in the struggle for independence from imperialism as a valuable thing, they sincerely hoped that their ties with Seychelles would develop even more.

Minister St. Ange described the gift as proof of a friendship between the two peoples that had been cemented by President Rene's state visit to Korea in 1978. The tractors would certainly help the country in its efforts

The DPRK, continued Mr. Jong, congratulated Seychelles for the successes it had achieved in constructing a new society despite the manoeuvres of imperialism and of internal and external reac-

tionaries and in overcoming the effects of colonial rule.

His country also acknowledged Seychelles' commitment to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and support for the complete liberation of Africa and was grateful for the Republic's strong backing for the unification of Korea.

One of the three Korean technicians who arrived in Seychelles last month to commission the vehicles later

drove one of the tractors round the compound before the group of Government and Korean agricultural officials and workers who were there for the ceremony.

The first tractor ready, which was handed over two weeks ago, was sent to Coe-tivy to help in its agricultural development and the remaining nine will be distributed among various divisions, including the state farms, research centre and tea plantation.

#### President Heads Delegation

Victoria NATION in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

**P**RESIDENT France Albert Rene left Seychelles last night for official visits of several days to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The visits are at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK and the Vietnamese Head of State, Mr. Le Duan.

The President is accompanied by the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam and several officials working in the youth, health, foreign affairs, education and information divisions.

Mr. Rene and his delegation left by a special plane put at his disposal by the government of the DPRK and will travel first to Pyongyang where they were expected this morning.

The President will be holding talks with the Heads of State and ministers of both countries on cooperation and matters of mutual interest.

This is the President's second visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of its government. The first was in 1978 which resulted in the signing of a co-operation agreement between the two countries in the field of agriculture, education, culture and information as well as material aid for the construction of the Maison du Peuple.



Another result of the President's last visit to Pyongyang was an invitation for a group of Seychellois teachers to make an on-the-spot study of the DPRK's education system, from nursery upwards.

A group of 10 teachers therefore left on the same flight as the President last night and will be spending between two and three weeks in the DPRK.

The group has been chosen from creche, primary and secondary schools as well as from the Teacher Training College and the headquarters of the ministry.

President Rene was seen off at the airport by members of the Central Executive Committee of the SPPF, ministers and members of the diplomatic corps, including the Korean Ambassador, Mr Jong Nam Ho.

### Official Talks

Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **PRESIDENT France Albert Rene and his delegation visiting Pyongyang are fully engaged in official talks with representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

The talks, which started on Saturday, have so far produced fruitful and substantial results, according to SAP correspondent accompanying the presidential delegation.

The talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, reviewed the existing cooperation agreements, matters of mutual interest and the international political situation.

President Rene, after the first round of talks, said he was extremely satisfied with

the way discussions were progressing.

The Seychelles delegation at the talks includes President Rene, the Minister for Transport and Tourism Mr. Matthew Servino, the Minister for Education and Information Mr. James Michel, and the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development Mr. Ralph Adam.

The Korean delegation comprises President Kim Il Sung, Vice President Pak Sung Hul, Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, Vice Premier of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Guk Ryol and Chairman of the Educational Commission Kil Il Dae.

## Agreement Signed

Victoria NATION in English 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

(Text) **P**RESIDENT France Albert Rene and his 18-strong delegation left the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday at the end of a highly successful visit during which policy talks were held with the Korean head of state and two major agreements signed.

Everywhere the Seychelles party was greeted by cheering crowds expressing the friendship of the Korean people and the whole visit was marked by warm hospitality.

The delegation is now on its way to Vietnam for the second stage of its tour, and is expected to arrive in Hanoi later today.

Talks between President Rene and President Kim Il Sung covered the further development of friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries as well as the unification of Korea and the increasing militarisation of the Indian Ocean.

The two agreements were signed on Monday night, one on economic co-operation in the fields of education, agriculture, youth, sport and construction and the other a cultural agreement including radio, television and news agency work.

Signing on behalf of Seychelles were Mr. Matthew Servina, Minister of Transport

and Tourism and Mr. James Michel, Minister of Education and Information. Their counterparts signed for the DPRK.

Apart from the talks between the two Presidents and leading Government officials, a technical committee was also set up to discuss the details of the two co-operation agreements. Seychelles was represented on this by Mr. Maxime Delpech, Mrs. Germaine Murray, Mrs. Patricia Revera, Mrs. Benjamine Socrate and Miss Noelle Antai.

In the Korean capital of Pyongyang the delegation visited the Victorious Fatherland war memorial, a museum dedicated to the heroic struggle of the Korean people, a performance of music and dance, a textile factory, a machine plant, the Mangyondae Revolution School and co-operative farm and the Kim Il Sung University.

A flight to the coastal town of Hamhung was also arranged, which included a tour of the coast artillery army unit.

Before leaving Korea, the Seychellois delegation was invited to a farewell banquet on Monday night given by the Vice-President of the DPRK, Mr. Pak Sung Chul, at the guest house where they have been staying.

In a farewell speech President Rene again stressed the growing friendship between Seychelles and Korea and the unswerving support of Seychelles for the just struggle of the Korean people for re-unification.

Mr. Rene's speech went as follows:

My delegation will shortly be leaving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following a most fruitful and enjoyable visit. The success of our current visit is due to a large extent to the elaborate and well organised programme prepared by the Korean Government. Before our departure, therefore, I would like to convey our heartfelt gratitude to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their warm and generous hospitality and for all the efforts which they have made to make our visit a most memorable event.

I am confident that relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles will be further enhanced as a result of my visit.

Once again we have been shown that the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Kim Il Sung, are conscious of the struggle of the peoples of Africa. To share your achievements with us is a further sign of your friendship

for us. We are indeed grateful for the economic assistance which you have gladly offered to us, particularly in such important fields as education and agriculture.

The discussions which I have had the pleasure of holding with Comrade President Kim Il Sung and with other members of the Korean administration have confirmed my impression of the genuine desire which exists to expand co-operation between our two countries. This desire is fully reciprocated by the people and Government of Seychelles and I feel certain that the strong ties of friendship between our two peoples will be further strengthened as a result.

I wish to record here my personal thanks to Your Excellency, Vice-President Pak Sung Chu, for accompanying me on the visits I have paid to various areas and institutions in Korea, and also for giving me the opportunity to discuss with you many political and economic issues. I am greatly enriched by our discussions.

During our stay in your great country, we have been given the opportunity to visit several institutions and we have been able to see for ourselves the achievements of your revolutionary people under the wise leadership and guidance of the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the Victorious Fatherland liberation war memorial we were able to have an impressive insight into the history of your great revolutionary and heroic struggle for liberation. Our visit to the industrial city of Hamhung confirmed to us the will and determination of the Korean people to build a strong, self-reliant socialist society in accordance with the Juche idea.

The cultural and artistic development of your people is indeed a source of inspiration to me and members of my delegation. My delegation and I have been impressed by our visits to the Mangyondae Revolution School, one of the many institutions symbolising the determination of the Korean people to defend their fatherland against imperialist aggressors.

The people of Seychelles share the aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their homeland. We are confident that the logic of history will eventually triumph and that Korea will soon emerge as one strong and unified nation. The designs of the imperialists to perpetuate the artificial division of your country cannot forever thwart the revolutionary fervour of the Korean people to reunite their country. The people of Seychelles will continue to strive for the peaceful reunification of Korea by intensifying diplomatic action towards this end.

We have severed diplomatic relations with the bloodthirsty, despotic regime of Chon Du Hwan and we have constantly called for the withdrawal of all foreign military presence in the South. The struggle for reunification has been a long and arduous one but I am confident that victory is in sight and that Koreans from North and South will soon be able to live together as brothers and sisters in a united family.

The Republic of Seychelles also has its own problems. At the present time we are parti-

cularly concerned at the continuing growth of foreign military rivalry in the Indian Ocean. The proliferation of military bases and the convergence of warships into the area pose a serious threat to peace and stability in the region.

The calls by Indian Ocean states to restore the area into a zone of peace in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions continue to be disregarded by the foreign powers concerned as they compete for military superiority.

Unless the countries of the Indian Ocean can realise their legitimate aspirations to live in an area free from the threat of foreign military confrontation or intervention, their efforts to raise the standards of living of their people will continue to be frustrated. The Indian Ocean must, consequently, be turned into a zone of peace without delay.

#### Joint Communiqué

Victoria NATION in English 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] *(Joint declaration on the results of the visit of President France Albert Rene of the Republic of Seychelles to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) - Pyongyang, September, 1980.*

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 19 to 23, 1980.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President France Albert Rene and his party visited Manyongdae and inspected a factory, an enterprise, a co-operative farm and

educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang City and South Hamgyong Province.

In this course, the Korean people accorded President France Albert Rene and his party a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere they went, as an expression of their high respect and warm sentiment of friendship.

During their visit, talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade France Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles.

Present at the talks on the

Korean side were Vice-President Pak Sung Shul, Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Guk Ryol, Sion Kin Il Dae and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok.

Present on the Seychelles side were Mathew Servina, Assistant Secretary-General and Member of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Minister for Transport and Tourism, James Michel, Member of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Minister for Education and Information and Chief-of-Staff of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding both sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the matter of further expanding and developing the friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries and other matters of mutual concern and reached a complete identity of views on all matters discussed.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly and co-operative relations between Korea and Seychelles are developing favourably with each passing day.

The Korean side warmly

congratulated the Seychellois people on the great successes made in their struggle to eliminate aftermaths of the colonial rule, consolidate the country's political and economic independence, reform the system of education and health and establish an advanced social system in which all people equally enjoy a happy life after the victorious Revolution of the 5th June 1977 carried under the correct leadership of President France Albert Rene, their outstanding leader, and wished them greater progress in the implementation of their future cause for building a socialist society.

The Korean side condemned the manoeuvres of the imperialists to plunder resources and build up military power in the Indian Ocean, and fully supported the just demand of the Republic of Seychelles to withdraw foreign troops and foreign military bases in the regions of the Indian Ocean and turn it into a zone of peace, and expressed firm solidarity with its struggle.

The Seychelles side warmly congratulated the Korean people, under the correct leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, for having turned their country into a rich and powerful, independent socialist country in a short span of time by embodying the Juche Idea in all fields of revolution and cons-

truction and wished them greater successes in the carrying out of the second Seven-Year Plan.

The Seychelles side denounced the "Two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their stooges who were trying to perpetuate the division of Korea and fully supported the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, and strongly demands that all foreign troops in South Korea be completely withdrawn at the earliest possible date.

The Korean side highly appreciated the decision of the Government of the Republic of Seychelles for severing diplomatic relations with South Korea in denunciation of the South Korean military Fascists' brutal repression and massacre of the South Korean people as a just and revolutionary daring measure.

Both sides were unanimous in emphasising that in order to prevent the danger of a new war and secure world peace and security under the complicated and tense situation currently created on the international arena, the Non-Aligned countries, the Third World countries should firmly unite, under the uplifted banner of independence, sovereignty and Non-Alignment, in their efforts to dismantle all military bases stationed



on alien territories, create nuclear-free zones, peace zones in various parts of the world and establish a new international economic order.

Both sides pointed out with satisfaction that the current second visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, preceded by his first official visit here in May 1978, has marked an epoch-making occasion in further expanding and developing the peoples of Korea and Seychelles and made a substantial contribution towards strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa and of the Non-Aligned countries.

Comrade France Albert Rene expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean people for the warm and fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to them during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

*(Pyongyang, September,  
1980.)*

CSO: 4420



PROGRESS OF DREDGING OPERATION REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 19 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] After about a month's round-the-clock operation, the Dutch dredger Nieuwse Merwede, has filled in most of the area being reclaimed north of Latanier Road and east of the children's playground and the yacht club.

The cutter-suction dredger, which has dropped behind schedule due to the surprisingly hard coral it has encountered, filled in 60,000 cubic metres up to the end of last week and is now anchored opposite the Yacht Club. The only part left to do is the strip running along the club's sea front.

As well as filling in the required area, the vessel is also deepening much of the inner harbour by about three metres, providing for better anchorage later on.

Surplus material will be pumped over Latanier Road into the inlet behind Maison du Peuple, the next area to be filled in. Discharge pipes will be laid across the road and a bridge about a metre high will be built over it so as not to disrupt traffic.

In all about three hectares (about seven and a half acres) of the southern edge of the inner harbour are being reclaimed in the present operation. However, officials involved in the project are unable to predict how much longer it will take as it is difficult to determine the hardness of the bed being dredged beforehand.

The dredger had hoped to fill in 40,000 cubic metres a week but is now managing only half that.

"The coral is particularly hard in patches," said a spokesman for the Department of Works, which is supervising the operation. "There are more hard spots than soft ones. When the reclaimed part of Victoria was being filled in, the much larger dredger used then, the Nassau Bay, cut out most of the soft areas. The project is going slowly and we probably will not be

able to fill quite the area we hoped to. The dredger may be here longer than we anticipated," he added.

Once the dredging is over the Nieuwe Merwede will move to the south of Mahe Quay for the second and more extensive part of the operation. This is the filling in of the area behind the Maison du Peuple up to and beyond the 33 KV electricity line causeway linking the southern tip of the New Port to the Teacher Training College grounds at Mont Fleuri.

Meanwhile, the area now being filled in the inner harbour will be allowed to settle and then levelled. It is expected to be ready for construction in six months time. In due course a sea wall will be built along it.

The reclaimed area will be used for light industries and an extension of the children's playground to include a park and sailing school.

CSO: 4420

## SEYCHELLES

### NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CONSIDERED 'HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT'

Victoria NATION in English 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The National Youth Service is the greatest challenge to Seychelles and, with the co-operation of every one of us, will become the highest of our achievements.

That is the view of President France Albert René expressed in a new booklet published by the Ministry of Education and Information and the Department of Youth and Community Development to explain in detail the aims of the Service--which starts next January--and how it will be run.

The illustrated booklet takes the form of questions and answers giving a full description of both the broad philosophy and the day-to-day organisation of the youth village at Port Launay.

It is divided into sections covering questions of general nature, those on education, on housing and living arrangements and on the management of the NYS.

The booklet stresses that the Service will be a voluntary two-year progressive educational programme specially designed for the youth of Seychelles as they step into adulthood. It will be open to all P9 school leavers, whatever their background or formal achievements.

Also emphasised is the fact that the students themselves will play a large part in the daily running of the NYS. They will work in close contact with the teachers, with the trained "animateurs" who will act as counsellors and an NYS co-ordinator; together they will plan activities, see how they progress and change them if necessary.

The rules of the village will also be interpreted by students in liaison with the animateurs and any penalties for breaches of discipline will be imposed by the students and staff together.

The booklet makes clear the new opportunities the NYS will provide. At the moment P9 leavers have two choices--to look for work, which is often

unskilled and offering little job satisfaction, or to continue at school with courses that often seem to have little relevance to the life of the young, it says.

The NYS offers a third choice, which integrates school in life and society and is a new means of helping the development of young people and of the country as a whole. Through learning how to produce, becoming self-reliant and through helping on community projects outside the village, students will in effect be creating a new type of person to serve as a model for the nation.

Students will benefit from a "new education", which aims to develop all-round personality and not only academic ability. The NYS will provide an opportunity to acquire an education that is not only general and technological but also social, cultural, political and physical.

A full range of recreational activities is also planned, including music and singing, theatre, creative writing, photography, dancing and craft work. Sports will play an important role, among them football, volleyball, netball, basketball, athletics, swimming and sailing.

During the weekly period set aside for reflection and meditation, students will be able to go to church services.

Parents will, it is hoped, be able to visit the village regularly to see their children. In fact the NYS will depend a great deal on parents both for their general support and for any practical help and suggestions.

This is how President René describes the National Youth Service, including its educational advantages, in his introduction to the booklet.

Too often when one speaks of a National Youth Service one begins to look for models for comparison. Any new concept proposed in a country such as Seychelles, where the people are engaged in the creation of a new order, necessarily causes concern. There is nothing more natural than for a parent to wish to know to what kind of institution his or her son or daughter is going. Many questions are legitimately asked.

It is for this reason that Government decided there was a need to define what is meant by the Seychelles National Youth Service. It is my hope that after reading the contents of this booklet everyone will fully comprehend what the scheme is about. It is my earnest wish that if there are questions unanswered they should be asked without fear so that answers can be provided.

Government is proud of the proposed National Youth Service and it is my belief that the people of Seychelles will also be proud of it and believe in it. It is the greatest challenge to our nation and, with the co-operation of every one of us, will become the highest of our achievements.

Last year when we began planning the National Youth Service, many enemies of our society deliberately spread lies about our intentions--as a result I declared that the National Youth Service would not be compulsory. I further declared that those who do not want to take part in it will, if able, be permitted to continue their secondary education without hindrance.

It is for this reason that all students of P9 standard will be given the option of joining the Service or of sitting for the promotion examinations to Form IV. The choice will have to be made at the beginning of the third term of P9. Those students who decide not to join the NYS will be able to sit for an examination and, depending on attainment, capacity and aptitude, they will be given the opportunity to pursue their studies, in Form IV or in a technical institution. Alternatively others may prefer to seek employment.

Those who decide to join the NYS will spend two years in the Service, during which period they will be prepared for a national examination equivalent in standard to the present O-level examination.

They will then be able to choose, according to their interests and aptitudes:

- (a) to continue with their advanced studies (present Form VI),
- (b) to enter the Polytechnic, which will be set up during 1981-2, or
- (c) to seek employment.

You will realise as you read this booklet that the National Youth Service of Seychelles is not based on any model. The young people who join will be given a chance to become fully developed individuals and an opportunity to make the right choice of careers.

In the course of their two years the students will be able to "taste" a bit of everything while they continue to pursue their studies at the level and in the subjects best suited to each one of them. The aim is to encourage the full development of their individual personalities so that they may best serve the society in which they live and so that not one member of that society will feel inferior or superior in the performance of his responsibilities to society.

CSO: 4420

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STEP UP CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES

### Stellenbosch Student's Council Statement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Arnold Geyer]

[Excerpt]

AFRIKANER student leaders at the University of Stellenbosch have called for the scrapping of all laws restricting blacks' freedom of movement and association as well as all legislation enforcing racial separation.

And they have warned the Government that the President's Council would only be acceptable if blacks were included in it; if its members were elected and if the council had constitutional powers.

This strong anti-Government stand by the Stellenbosch Student Representative Council members is the most forceful ever taken on an Afrikaner campus.

But student leaders at other campuses said yesterday they were not surprised to hear the Matie students' views as political opinion at Stellenbosch had recently become radicalised.

The Stellenbosch SRC leaders slated calls by Nationalist MPs, white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk members and moderate Afrikaner student leaders to have the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts "reviewed" or scrapped as "meaningless and tampering with symptoms of a sick society".

The SRC members said meaningful change would only begin if the Government scrapped:

- The Population Registration Act — "which attempted the impossible by racially compartmentalising members of one common fatherland";

- The Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act — in terms of which blacks became criminals if they remained in an urban area longer than 72 hours and could be endorsed out to a black homeland "if found to be undesirable";

- The Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act — the "dom-pas law" — since, as one of the numerous pieces of legislation effecting the "hated" pass law system, it robbed blacks of one of the most basic human rights; and

- The Group Areas Act, which "forced blacks into inferior residential areas".

Another prerequisite for meaningful change was that blacks be allowed to serve on a President's Council whose members were elected and which had constitutional power.

In a statement, Mr Hilgard Bell, Stellenbosch SRC chairman, said there could be no meaningful change in South Africa if the majority was not satisfied with the country's constitution.

And as the President's Council was the only legal arena where blacks could be asked to make constitutional proposals, it was imperative that all sections of the population were represented on it.

"So far, there have been no signs that the National Party has changed its political objectives — a prerequisite for a solution to our country's constitutional problems."

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Sep 80 p 16

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text]

The recent student representative Council elections at Wits University has thrown into sharp focus the strong student political polarisation on the campus.

During the election campaigns, there were more than just mere "liberal" and "moderate" students appealing for votes.

Radicals and right-wingers along with black and Muslim militants have also surfaced.

In some ruthless campaigning not seen for a long time on the Wits campus and quite unheard of in other white universities here, political rivals unleashed some fierce smear-words.

The trend can be traced back to the emergence of radical white left-wingers after the 1976 riots rooting for a totally non-racial society. This alarmed conservative students into

Radicals and right-wingers, liberals and moderates along with black and Muslim militants have combined to make Wits University politics the most volatile in the country. YUSSUF NAZEER reports.

launching counter-radical groups.

The following year when black students called for the commemoration of the June riots, white radicals on the campus also rallied to the call.

Right-wing students tore down posters, kicked over crosses and did battle with the "communist bastards on our campus."

Alarmed liberals and moderates decided to step in as "catalysts" to defuse the looming clash between the left and the right.

There was surface tranquillity for a while. Then things blew up in Iran with Islamic fundamentalism ousting the Iranian monarchy.

Muslim students were aroused by the Islamic call for the rejection of tyrannical rule, racial discrimination and social injustices.

Within weeks it caught on in South Africa and the voices of the Muslim Students Association (MSA) on campus were now being heard in chorus with that of the Black Students Society (BSS).

The political polarisation was more clearly defined during the country-wide coloured and Indian school boycotts.

But tolerance triumphed and there was no clash. Then the black students called a meeting to decide against writing their examination paper on June 16.

The university heads made allowances for this. The black students then decided to call on all students who agreed with their policy, to refrain from writing the rest of the examination.

White radical and left-wing students, who were at the meeting with the blacks, were evicted by the latter on the grounds that it was a "black consciousness struggle."

White radicals, backed by a few black moderates, protested. A black split ensued. Some blacks also argued that they saw no sense in boycotting the exams as they were getting equal education at Wits.

Incensed black militants stormed out of the meeting. The exam-writing went on.

At the recent SRC elections black radicals called for a boycott of the elections. But a number of black students went ahead and cast their votes for both Leftwing and Liberal (PFP) candidates much to the chagrin of the militant black students.

Rightwing and Liberal spokesman conceded that the politically motivated students on campus are in the minority. The majority of the 13 000 students, they said, were "politically lethargic" to an alarming degree.

But these minority politicians have demonstrated, in this last SRC election, that they can kick up enough dust on the campus to attract public attention.



Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "A Church Message for Mr Botha"]

[Text]

**T**HE growing defections from the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk are not only another sign of a major rethink among Afrikaner reformists, but are also inevitable for the best possible reason.

Like members of the University of Stellenbosch Students' Representative Council who published their remarkable critique of apartheid earlier this week, the NGK dissidents have gone beyond calls for mere reforms and are insisting on fundamental changes. But the fact that this profound reassessment of our future direction is taking place in the church on a larger scale than elsewhere in Afrikanerdom is the most significant sign of all.

For it is in the church that white Nationalists in the "mother" NGK have received their strongest exposure to black aspirations as expressed by the black, coloured and Indian "daughter" churches. They have learnt from blacks at first hand what blacks really want for themselves, and not from white politicians constructing their own convenient concept of black aspirations.

The knowledge gained from direct contact has, clearly, shown

those who are now breaking away that many of the fears they had about a real scrapping of discrimination are probably unjustified, and that delays in reaching an accord with other groups will only heighten confrontation.

The church and student dissidents have also brought a new dimension to the changing nature of Afrikanerdom. Faced by mounting internal and external pressures, the National Party increasingly has been forced to abandon its exclusively Afrikaner representation and to step up the wooing of English-speakers and blacks — at the expense of the white worker class, which must inevitably seek a political home in the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Now the NP is facing another class of Afrikaner — one which is still small in number but which bears a message Mr P W Botha ignores at his peril if he ever hopes to draw all groups into his unified "national will of resistance against Marxism".

As the Stellenbosch students put it so bluntly this week, he cannot achieve his goal by "meaningless tampering with the symptoms of a sick society".

## NEW 'POLSTU' STUDENT GROUP ANNOUNCES PRINCIPLES, OFFICERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Marika Sboros]

[Text]

POLSTU, the verligte Afrikaans student political organisation, will be open to all races, and its avowed aim is to fight for a just and free South Africa.

These are among the founding principles of Polstu's constitution — thrashed out at an inaugural congress at the weekend — which places the breakaway movement firmly in opposition to the Government.

Polstu's new chairman is Mr Pieter Fourie, a fifth year theology student on the executive of Potchefstroom University's Students Representative Council, and president of the multi-racial Students Union for Christian Action (Suca).

He was elected unopposed.

After his election, Mr Fourie said Polstu would be an instrument that students could use to work for a new, free and just South Africa.

He said South Africans had to accept that this country was at war.

"We have to work flat out to prevent the war escalating," he said.

Mr Fourie said the fact that it had been extremely difficult to attract more than a handful of black students to the congress was a sign of internal conflict and prejudice.

Most South Africans accepted that apartheid as formulated

by Dr H F Verwoerd had not worked.

Polstu acknowledged the present system was not just.

Mr Fourie emphasised the organisation was not attached to any political party, and that it would not prescribe political affiliations for its members.

"At this stage Polstu has verligte Nationalist students, as well as people who would definitely not want to be called Nationalists," he said.

Mr Fourie declined to say whether he belonged to any political party, because he said he could work more effectively if he was not identified with any specific party.

Because of the nature of the breakaway, Polstu's initial aim would be a "conscientisation" of Afrikaans students to prepare them for a new South Africa.

Polstu has declared itself open to all groups that wish to make contact, regardless of their political stance.

However, the executive is pragmatically aware that the realities of the racial and political situation mean that constructive contact with radical black and white groups will be minimal.

Other executive members agreed aspects of Polstu's constitution reflected Progressive Federal Party standpoints, but said this was coincidental.

Polstu calls for freedom of

movement, speech and association, full economic justice for all, full South African citizenship for everyone born in this country or naturalised in the area of the Republic as it was on May 31, 1961, and a Bill of Rights for South Africa's constitution.

It is opposed to compulsory segregation or integration, but recognises ethnicity as a reality which can be protected by people, not laws.

It was decided that membership would be open to all races, and while Christianity would not be a condition, members would be expected to respect the Christian basis of Polstu.

Students from the more radical Stellenbosch campus predominate on the executive, which consists of verligte students from Afrikaans campuses — with the exception of Mr Chris Swart, SRC president at the University of Natal, Durban.

Mr Swart will play a key contact role for Polstu. He is on the executive of the National Union of South African Students, and that of Sucu.

Other office bearers are Mr Renier Koegelenberg, vice-chairman, Stellenbosch; Mr Burgert Oosthuizen, treasurer (University of Pretoria) and Mr John von Breda (Stellenbosch), who will handle publications.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL, ECONOMIC PLANNING

New Confederation Idea

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

GOVERNMENT planning for the "new South Africa" was being actively directed at the realisation of a Southern African confederation of fully independent and self-governing member states, with one nationality but separate citizenship, it was claimed yesterday.

This could mean citizens of all colours of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatwana and Venda would be issued with the same Southern African passport.

In addition to this far-reaching development, which raised some of the most exciting political possibilities in the country's history, it is also learned that new policy would be formulated on other important matters.

Under the spotlight, in particular, would be existing policies which no longer protect but endanger survival, specifically statutory discrimination on the grounds of skin colour alone.

It was not impossible that, subject to investigations, discussion and recommen-

dations of the President's Council and other instances, and a final decision of Parliament, in due course a completely new body politic could come into existence, possibly even with an official name such as the Confederation of Southern African States.

A political source said yesterday: "This could be the ultimate dream."

"It is very important to keep in mind that an overriding confederal parliament was not envisaged, but a loose confederal consultative body."

This should not be confused with Parliament or a Federation.

It is understood that the Cabinet would in future pay particular attention to a future path of this nature which could lead to international recognition, while retaining the basic principles of self-determination and "own" suburbs and schools for each population group.

Reshuffle

It is understood in high Nationalist circles that the

political climate throughout South Africa had become strongly positive, mainly because of the exceptionally strong leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The Cabinet reshuffle had also brought about broad new optimism over the future and wide goodwill.

In future strong reshaping, developing and renewal within the framework of the National Party's principles could be expected.

Thinking in Government circles over the future dispensation concerned fundamentally the best possible development. — Sana.

## 'Economic Integration' Scored

Johannesburg Mail and Guardian in English 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Alex Alendroth]

[Text]

WHITE South Africans — and particularly the Afrikaner — were warned yesterday to be prepared to struggle to maintain their identity and to learn a lesson from the experience of Whites in other African states.

At the same time Professor Carel Boshoff, chairman of the South African Institute of Racial Affairs and new head of the Broederbond, questioned the Prime Minister's concept of a common economy for South Africa.

Addressing the annual meeting of Sabra in Pretoria, Prof Boshoff said that it was "like moving with one foot forward and one backward to try to segregate on the cultural level and to integrate on the economic level by physical means."

Economic integration in a system of separate political sovereignties was a false doctrine, he said.

He warned that the country was gradually being ripened for revolution and confrontation through concessions and changes being made to reduce international pressure on the country.

White South Africans must learn from the lesson of Whites in Mozambique, Angola and Rhodesia.

In these countries the line of action of Whites had

frequently been to let well alone, accepting that things could not be different, to stay in the country until things became too bad and then to flee, or to try to play violent opposition.

A most important lesson to be learnt was that the national identity of a particular people could not be protected and maintained through application of a political formula.

"Survival of the Afrikaner cannot be guaranteed by a constitutional model for Whites, Coloureds and Indians — nor by the ruling that urban Blacks retain their homelands citizenship.

"People who live permanently together cannot be kept apart economically, socially or politically indefinitely," said Prof Boshoff.

The permanent presence of Blacks in the White country was opposed to the principle of the right of the White to determine his own future.

"People get rights where they are physically present, and the rights they get lead to citizenship.

"Rights they receive elsewhere, through citizenship of a Homeland, cannot be used because they do not live there.

"It is therefore obvious that Blacks will use the

rights they have already gained in White country, and their economic and political power, to further the process of integration until they get full citizenship and political power," he said.

"Whites who say they will not give up an inch of their country would do well to bear in mind what has happened in recent years to minority groups in other countries who have made the same stand," he said.

Whites must look facts in the face, and start to plan for a land that was theirs and theirs alone — land that they would occupy, own, work and defend for centuries to come.

Labor Party Leader's Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — No plan devised by the Government for a constitutional solution to the problems of South Africa could work unless it included the Blacks in the negotiating process, the National Chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, said in an interview from his home in Stellenbosch yesterday.

He was commenting on an article in an Afrikaans newspaper which said that Government planning for a "new South Africa" was being actively directed at the realisation of a Southern African confederation of fully independent and self-governing member states with one nationality but separate sovereignty and citizenship.

Mr Curry said this was nothing new and reminded him of the constitutional proposals of the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

"What the Government has in the back of its mind, but probably won't admit it, is the three parliamentary tier system. It won't work unless the Blacks are drawn into the negotiating process.

"It's all fair enough to talk about one nationality but separate sovereignty and citizenship, but it won't work. The people want a common citizenship.

To recognise ethnicity was one thing, but why apply ethnicity to Blacks only, Mr Curry Asked.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Showing the Way to the Future?"]

[Text]

**I**T IS A pity each advance by Mr P W Botha's Government comes down to a tracing of steps that should have been taken years ago. Such is the realisation that there must be economic cooperation across the borders of the "homelands".

Of course, even Dr Verwoerd, architect of the Bantustans, believed in economic interdependence between the homelands and South Africa. But he saw it as a one-way process: the provision of black homeland labour for employment in the "white" areas.

Now, at last, we have an advance on Dr Verwoerd's approach. As we reported yesterday, what is apparently envisaged is a sharing in the planning of, and the profits from, joint projects in the proposed regional growth points.

The Prime Minister has made it clear he wants his common economic system to be viewed in a regional context, so that political self-determination is not affected by this apparent softening of the borders of apartheid. In other words, the Government still clings to the myth that a single economy can be maintained alongside the segregated Bantustans. But perhaps the somewhat greater eco-

nomic realism now being shown by the Government will ultimately close the ideologically separatist cracks.

In a definite improvement on the old concept of border industries, Government planners now envisage tri-partite partnerships between the South African and homeland governments and the private sector. These partnerships will give homeland blacks a financial stake in the development of growth points. They open the door to the concept of "joint management of industrial areas" — one of the points stressed in the latest report of Benso.

Such interracial joint management might be applied to the ports of East London and Richards Bay and the "white corridor" between East London and Queenstown. And as the Natal University economist, Professor Jill Natrass, has suggested, such joint management might offer a basis of solution to the whole country's problems.

If joint management — planning together, controlling together and sharing the benefits — can succeed in these initial, limited spheres, what other possibilities might then open up? It's an interesting thought.

CSO: 4420

# CONSTELLATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLANS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text]

**THE** are major plans to enforce the Government's proposed economic offensive as soon as possible.

Steps envisaged include considerable concessions to lure business into regional growth "poles" and a debenture issue to fund the proposed Southern African Development Bank.

In an exclusive interview in his Union Buildings office this week, Dr Gerhard de Kock, new Governor of the Reserve Bank and head of the Prime Minister's constellation committee, said:

"The constellation is really moving now

## Surface

After the Prime Minister's historic speech last week, the economic drive is no longer an academic exercise. It is policy.

"A lot is still under the surface, but will emerge in announcements between now and February."

Dr De Kock revealed new details about the offensive:

- The development bank will be funded through shares owned by participating governments and debentures issued on the South African capital market and later through international loans

- The development bank will

operate on lines similar to those of the World Bank and will finance specific projects only. It will not be used to boost ailing national budgets.

- The regional planning concept will place emphasis on local participation, rather than on central plans emanating from Pretoria.

- Considerable concessions will be offered to private enterprise to attract business away from metropolitan areas to the proposed balancing growth points

- There is a commitment to launch the economic offensive immediately, rather than waiting for political and constitutional solutions to be found for South Africa's internal problems

- Development will be based on hard economic realities rather than on ideological considerations.

"We have it in our grasp to raise the standard of living of everybody in South Africa if we co-operate, use our heads and if we are not obstructed by political manoeuvring," Dr De Kock said.

"Through economic co-operation tremendous things can happen. It is difficult to exaggerate the possibilities."

Dr De Kock said there was a "new vision" in South Africa after the Prime Minister's announcement of the economic offensive.

South Africa now had a Prime Minister who was prepared to face up to economic realities and to act accordingly.

"It is amazing how we bluffed ourselves for so many years that the old idea of separate homeland economies would work and how we believed Blaar Coetzee (former Minister of Community Development) when he said that by 1978 all blacks would start flowing out of the cities and back to the homelands."

"We are now talking about confederation — the term is no longer forbidden and we are talking about economic co-operation over soft boundaries. It is a new ballgame," he said.

Dr De Kock said that while the economic offensive obviously had political implications, the constellation committee would strenuously avoid involvement in political and constitutional debate. "We are embarked on a neutral economic exercise," he said.

He countered arguments that political solutions should be found before South Africa launched a major economic development plan.

"The Prime Minister's attitude is that there is no need to delay economic co-operation in the sub-continent until one day we have reached agreement on



the political or constitutional system we want. We would all be the poorer if we did that.

"If the United States had waited until it was finally decided exactly how many stars there were going to be in the Stars and Stripes, it would be a backward, developing country today, instead of the world's major economic power."

The Government's proposed offensive rests on three pillars: the creation of regional growth poles away from the four metropolitan development concentrations; the establishment of a multi-lateral development bank, and the promotion of small business.

Expanding on these concepts, Dr De Kock said the only hope of achieving meaningful economic development outside of the four established centres — the Vaal Triangle, the Cape Peninsula, the Eastern Cape, and Durban/Pinetown — would be to offer private enterprise attractive business propositions.

"You cannot appeal to their patriotism. You have to convince them you can make money there," he said.

"There is no hope of offsetting the drawing power of the big cities unless you meet certain economic requirements."

Some requirements that would have to be fulfilled were the availability of harbours, sound transport and communications systems, electricity and a market for the products.

On the question of incentives, Dr De Kock said:

"In the past, we have given incentives for economic decentralisation, but it has not worked satisfactorily. Decentralisation has tended to work on the edges of major cities and not in the rural areas."

"This does not mean we will drop the old concessions. We are committed to continuing with them. But in future, we must concentrate on the creation of balancing growth poles."

Dr De Kock said the regional development schemes would depend on local participation from the initial planning stages.

"The idea is not that this whole thing will be planned from Pretoria," he said.

Dr De Kock said it was envisaged that the development bank would play a crucial role in identifying regional priorities.

The bank would be an official institution owned by the participating countries. At the moment, these were South Africa, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Transkei, although other states would be welcome to join.

It would mainly finance infrastructure projects. Existing financial arrangements between South Africa and the national states would continue, but the funds would not be drawn from the development bank.

NATO-TYPE MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THREE of the defence force's top logistics experts have suggested the setting up of a Nato-like military defence organisation of southern African states to back up the Prime Minister's constellation of states and economic co-operation programme.

The proposal found widespread favour at the annual congress in Pretoria yesterday of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, where it was seen as a further concrete weapon in the battle for survival against the Kremlin.

A paper prepared for the congress by Commodore H F Nel, Colonel A A Kotze and Colonel H D van Wyngaardt mooted the concept and said that, in effect, it was already under way with the defence force's training of the military in some independent southern African Black states.

They said that everything for the future hinged on the realisation by other Black southern African states that interdependence was not only desirable, but necessary.

Pressure was being stepped up in southern Africa by Russia, often acting through

surrogate Cuban or East German troops. South Africa was becoming an ever more desirable fruit to be plucked by Moscow.

The West was, in effect, going along with Russian plans — and had become an accomplice in what was developing.

Meanwhile, in other Black states priority was being given to political and not economic or social priorities making these states an easy prey for Russia.

In practice at present, the interdependence of South Africa and the various neighbouring states could, in reality, be described as virtually total dependence on South Africa.

Backing the constellation concept, and particularly that of economic co-operation, they said that a Nato-like military treaty of southern African states could hold tremendous advantages in the total strategy called for against the Red total onslaught.

Among the advantages were:

- The elimination of border violations by surrogate

forces;

- Standardisation of military hardware, training and procedures aimed at greater effectiveness;

- Greater internal political and economic stability, resulting in more time and stronger moves towards economic development; and
- Less dependence on communist states for weapons, training and information.

The Republic already had valuable experience in military co-operation with states such as Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

There had also been requests for training and material from other states in southern Africa — "even states elsewhere in Africa".

Training of Black troops in the republican independent states was not only militarily important but was contributing economically, as well, because it decreased unemployment, improved the infrastructure in certain areas and lifted the living standards of the soldiers and their families, the paper said.

BOTHA TELLS BUTHELEZI OFFICIAL VIEW ON NATAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has told the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, that the Government was not prepared to yield its constitutional authority "over the rest of Natal."

In a reply to Chief Buthelezi, Mr Botha said the Government was unequivocal "in its position against the terms of reference of your proposed Commission of Inquiry into KwaZulu."

"We recognise your right to establish a Commission of Enquiry into KwaZulu and would be supportive of sincere and responsible political efforts seeking to establish new constitutional machinery in your state."

Mr Botha said: "From your most recent letter, it would appear that we were not able to convince you of the need for the suggested changes."

"While my Government's viewpoint on the proposals was conveyed to you some time ago, your latest communication would suggest that there might exist some uncertainty as to the South African Government's stand on the issue

"Without resorting to specifics, I consider the suggested composition of the proposed commission particularly troublesome."

Among other objections, the Prime Minister said "the proposed inclusion of overseas representatives of the ANC introduces a morally unacceptable situation."

"For a constitutionally elected Government to be confronted with the prospect of joint deliberations with an organisation that is publicly committed to the ideals and deeds of terrorism is to impair in advance the validity of the entire project."

"In the circumstances, I regret to inform you that, as Prime Minister of South Africa, I cannot sanction Government involvement in your initiative on the basis of the stated terms of reference and the membership composition."

Chief Buthelezi had invited the Prime Minister to nominate two representatives to serve on the Commission of Enquiry.

"I want you to know, however, that my Government and I remain committed to seeking through consultation a dispensation which would allow all our people meaningful political participation without fear of subjugating minority groups."

"You will appreciate, Mr Chief Minister, that the South African Government cannot give credence to the concept of expanding the constitutional sovereignty of KwaZulu beyond its constitutional confines."

"We do not live in political vacuums, nor can we usurp the moral and political right unilaterally to discard political realities by pretending that the governments and states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda did not exist."

# PFP NEEDS TO RECTIFY IMAGE PROBLEM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Sep 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Simonstown Signal"]

[Text]

**P**F.P. strategists who explain away their Simonstown defeat with references to Mr John Wiley's record as a good constituency man and assorted other rationalisations may be guilty of dangerous self-delusion. True, Mr Wiley has always nursed his constituents and, true again, Simonstown is largely populated by conservatively inclined middle-class English speakers, many of them elderly.

But it is precisely this latter fact which is significant. Simonstown is middle South Africa, exactly the kind of solid urban area which the PFP has hitherto regarded as an opposition stronghold. And now it's gone Nat.

This week's by-election result indicates that the PFP can no longer feel too sanguine about seats on the

perimeter of its urban redoubts.

And those who say that Mr P W Botha's forceful performance on TV last Tuesday was another reason for NP gains should note what the Prime Minister was saying. He was defiantly putting racial conciliation and confronting his right wing. The election result suggests that this style is not unappealing to many Opposition voters.

To halt the slide, the PFP will have to block the Nationalist campaign to pin onto them the label of wreckers and boycotters. The accusations are unfair, for the PFP is a serious and creative party led by gifted people who add a vital dimension to the national debate. But they have an image problem which, in the present climate they ignore at their peril.

CSO: 4420

## CENSUS FIGURES TERMED INACCURATE FOR SOWETO

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

The 1980 census may have missed as much as a third of the population of Soweto, which experts and political figures fear will make the result useless.

The census figures announced yesterday put the population of Soweto at 864 000, while various recent official and unofficial estimates of its population have ranged from 1 to 1.2 million.

Even officials of the West Rand Administration Board have used the latter figures. The Urban Foundation's authoritative recent study also concluded that while no exact figure could be given, Soweto's population was clearly over a million.

The new census figures are "ridiculous nonsense," according to Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten.

"Almost a third of the population of Soweto is living there illegally — and they are not going to be counted in any way," he said.

### IMPOSSIBLE

He added that the lack of accurate figures would make proper urban planning in Soweto impossible. "Unless we get the true figures, we cannot plan for the future."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs said today the census figures for Soweto did not reveal the true position.

She felt it was possible that the true figure was 50 percent higher than that given by the 1980 census.

Mrs Suzman warned of the dangers of basing future planning on inaccurate population statistics.

Professor Gerhard Schutte of the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand warned earlier this year that an inaccurate count could prove to be a "tragic, meaningless exercise."

The outgoing secretary of the Department of Statistics, Dr Tjaart du Plessis, has defended his department's figures. He said they showed that Soweto had 89 000 houses and this gave an average of 8.7 people in a house.

## SOWETO ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE OPPOSITION TO RENT INCREASE

Johannesburg THE POST in English 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

**SOWETO'S anti-rent campaign received more support when hundreds of residents, at the weekend, pledged not to pay the increased rentals.**

This was decided at meetings called by the Jabavu Civic Association (JCA) and the Chiawelo Civic Association (CCA) at the Jabavu Lutheran Church and Chiawelo Swiss Mission.

The two branches are affiliates of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), led by Dr Nthato Motlana with the Soweto Committee of 10 as its executive committee.

It was the inaugural meeting of the JCA. At both meetings the rent issue was the hot issue for the day.

Soweto residents were told that while the Soweto Council could issue eviction notices, it could not evict all Soweto residents, or the thousands of residents who failed to pay the increased rents.

Soweto residents were also told that they must persevere, like the people in Port Elizabeth who have not paid rents since early this year, in protest against rent increases. The local community council has not been able to evict all these people.

The Jabavu meeting is another milestone in the Dr Motlana-Mr Thebehali battle for supremacy in Soweto. The numbers that attended yesterday's meeting far outstripped the volume of the people who come to Mr Thebehali's meetings.

Dr Motlana said: "The SCA will give you direction on the rents issue. Should you go to the office and they refuse your old rent, please come to us and we will teach them the law. We have already shown them what we mean, with our action on the Putco fare increases and we are going to teach them another lesson with the rents. Nobody must pay the increased rents."

Mr Leonard Mosaia, another leading member of the SCA, told Chiawelo residents that every struggle had sell-outs and collaborators. He was referring to the Soweto Council.

"Every struggle has people who sell themselves to the oppressor, sell their families and children. But these people have never been able to stop change from coming," he said.

"By refusing to pay the increased rents we are demonstrating that we need the little money we have to educate our children. We have been excluded from economic activity and the quality of our education is intended to keep us in subservient positions," he continued.

Mr. Mosala warned that the rent increases will be followed by other increases and he said, only three percent of black people could afford the rents since they had gone up in February.

Soweto residents face another rent hike next month the third this year. He made another appeal to people to express their objection to the rent increases by not paying the increased rents.

CSO: 4420



SABRA COMMITTEE STUDYING WHITE HOMELAND IDEA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE groundwork is being laid in Pretoria for a "Whitestan" for the country's Whites who want to get away from it all — at least as far as multiracialism is concerned.

And heading it will be the son of the architect of apartheid, the late Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik French Verwoerd.

Dr Verwoerd's son, the Rev Hendrik Verwoerd, has been appointed head of a new organisation to be set up under the auspices of the rightwing Sabra organisation to establish a territorial claim on country that will be exclusively White.

**Links**

The body, described as autonomous and independent, is to be known as the Union of Orange Workers (Vereniging van Oran-  
geworkers)

This, presumably, denotes links with the Dutch forebears of the Afrikaner, and also points to the area believed to be under consideration for the "Whitestan" — near the H F Verwoerd Dam in the Orange River project.

**Allowed**

As envisaged, only Whites would be allowed to live and work in the area, and there would be an emphasis on a return to manual labour.

It is believed that the area envisaged is bounded by Colesberg, Venterstad, Bethulle, and Phillipolis.

The reason why the organisation will shoot for its "Whitestan" in this area is that water and electricity is already available there.

**Sincere**

Because of its relative isolation the feeling also is that only whites who are sincerely motivated by their determination to preserve total segregation will uproot themselves and move there.

The whole project has been the subject of exhaustive study for months past by a special committee of 26 set up by Sabra — a committee that includes some of the country's foremost engineering and technological brains.

'DIE BURGER': CISKEI NEGOTIATIONS SUPPORT STATES CONCEPT

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 13 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial translated from DIE BURGER: "A "New" Freedom"]

[Text]

THE constitutional negotiations taking place between the Governments of South Africa and the Ciskei are being awaited with special interests because it could bring about the first new independence for a South African black nation.

What is of great significance at this stage already, is that such talks are taking place at all and moreover with apparent urgency. Only this year the English-language press announced with undisguised satisfaction that not one of the dependent black states will henceforth be interested in independence at all.

In the case of the Ciskei, in particular, the impression was created that the process of constitutional development had ended in a cul-de-sac. It is this very view that gives the lie to what is happening now between South Africa and the Ciskei.

What has been clear for quite a time, and been defined in greater detail in the past few weeks, is that a new kind of independence will have to be created for the national states. It concerns the question of citizenship consolidation and eco-

nomic inter-dependence for which other formulae than those of the past will have to be found.

Everything points to the fact that the relationship between South Africa and its black states on the way to freedom will be much closer in future. This is shown not only by the acceptance of the fact that South Africa to a large extent forms an economic unit, but also by the fact that there will be closer political liaison, such as in a confederation of states.

Nevertheless the overriding point is that the principle of political self-determination will be retained. Coupled to this is the explicit desire of the Ciskeians to retain and develop their nationhood and identity. There is reason to believe that these instinctive strivings are also at work in other dependent black states and that in the course of time they will find expression in some form of liberation or another.

This has become one of the fields where some of the most exciting new concepts in South Africa are gradually taking shape.

# LAW CHANGES ON MULTIRACIAL SPORTS RECOMMENDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**WIDE-RANGING** recommendations to the Cabinet on law changes, which would kill all statutory bars against racially mixed sport, have been drawn up by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The special Legal Committee of the Council's overall investigation into sport yesterday made known its findings and recommendations in which it concentrated on cleaning up — for multiracial sport — four particular Acts of Parliament.

Professor G Scholtz, of the central investigating body, said the report was the first of a number on the subject. He appealed to all parties to try to keep politics out of the issue and proposals and said the recommendations had been made on clinical and scientific investigations by the committee.

"Please don't see a political football being made of it," he said.

The four acts considered by the committee are the Group Areas Act, the Liquor Act, the Provision of Separate Amenities Act and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Professor J C van der Walt, chairman of the Legal Committee, said that in the case of the Group Areas Act the general provisions did not apply to sporting situations, dealing as they did with "occupation" of premises by other race groups.

However, the original formal proclamation equated "certain purposes" with "occupation" and the committee had concluded that this was ultra vires — although regarded as applicable until a Supreme Court decision to the contrary.

But "to prevent uncertainty and even malicious criticism" the committee had urged publication of a clarifying proclamation, or alternatively the definition of a sport situation as non-occupation of premises.

At the same time, the repeal of the offending proclamation was being urged.

On the Liquor Act, the committee recommended a blanket exemption for all

bona fide sports clubs from differentiating or discriminatory provisions in the act.

The committee, Prof Van der Walt said, felt that sports clubs should be relied on to take regulatory measures on the supply of liquor.

On the Separate Amenities Act, the committee was urging the complete overhaul of the statute because its applications were so wide-spread and wide-ranging.

On the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, the committee had recommended that participation in sport be excluded from the provisions of the Act by amending sections 9 and 10.

## MANY BLACK SCHOOLS CLOSED AFTER DISCUSSIONS' FAILURE

### Criticism of 'Pseudo-committees'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

ALL black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, announced in Pretoria last night.

He also said schools in the Galeshewe township in Kimberley would be closed for the rest of the year if "orderly and effective" education was not resumed from September 15, the Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports.

Pupils would then forfeit the right to sit for the end of the year examinations.

Dr Hartzenberg said his decision to close schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas.

While proclaiming that they wanted pupils to go back to school, these individuals and committees were persisting in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and were organising meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools, he said.

The Minister also announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate those pupils who had re-registered at the end of last week and to assist them in preparing for and writing their examinations.

## Six Cape Area Closings

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**THOUSANDS** of Black schoolchildren in six areas of the Cape have been banned by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, from writing their year-end examinations.

Dr Hartzenberg said in Pretoria on Thursday that it had been decided to take this step and close down schools in the six areas because it had apparently been impossible for schooling there to return to normal following the recent disturbances.

Furthermore, he said, funds that had been earmarked for building programmes at the affected schools were now being reconsidered, and might be transferred to other areas where education was continuing normally and where there were backlogs.

He gave the assurance that everything possible was being done to accommodate the permanent staff teachers at the affected schools, but said he regretted that the department might have to end the services of temporary teachers.

The schools that were to be closed down indefinitely were in the areas of Kimber-

ley, Cape Town, Adelaide, Worcester, Paarl and Oudtshoorn.

Dr Hartzenberg said that his officials and he, as well as regional and circuit staff, had several times had discussions with school committees and community councils in the areas on the disruption of education programmes.

It had been agreed that if orderly education were restored within a certain period everything possible would be done to help pupils prepare for promotion.

"Ample opportunities were created for the normalisation of education, but as a result of the poor response, and as there is not enough time left to the year-end to cover syllabuses, I regret having to close these schools indefinitely.

"The pupils concerned will, therefore, not qualify for internal promotion or the writing of external examinations," said Dr Hartzenberg.

Closed were all schools in the Galeshewe Township of Kimberley; all higher prim-

ary and secondary schools in the Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga Townships of Cape Town; the Khobonquaba Higher Primary School and the Amajinggi Junior Secondary School at Adelaide; the Alfred Stamper Higher Primary School and the Vusuzwe Secondary School at Worcester; the Mbekweni Higher Primary School and the Simon Hebe Secondary School at Paarl; and the Ferekile Junior Secondary School at Oudtshoorn.

Permanent teaching staff at the schools would be transferred to other schools, adult education centres and circuit offices where they could be used in education capacities, or would attend in-service training courses, said Dr Hartzenberg.

## INKATHA SETS UP YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

ULUNDI — The Inkatha Youth Brigade decided yesterday to set up a youth service corps to involve young blacks more productively in community projects.

The president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he envisaged young men and women contributing a year's service in the youth corps after completing matriculation or an university degree.

The youth brigade resolved at its conference to set up a youth corps on a country-wide basis.

The brigade condemned the "hypocritical conduct" of Western countries on the adoption and implementation of resolutions of the United Nations with regard to South Africa. The conference reiterated Inkatha's stand of using its power and not relying on anyone in seeking liberation.

### **'Arrogance' attacked**

The conference attacked the "arrogance" of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. A resolution said this arrogance was a manifestation of the intransigence of whites.

The conference requested Chief Buthelezi to evaluate his future relationship with Mr Botha and to look into the question of whether each meeting with the Prime Minister should not be evaluated on its merits.

Delegates pledged their support for the stand taken by the Inkatha president in not attending a conference with the Prime Minister and other leaders on August 8 this year.

The conference also reiterated its stand to seek liberation within the context of non-violence since armed struggle would only turn blacks into "roving rebels and not freedom fighters".

The recent spate of boycotts in Kwarulu schools was condemned and the brigade called on members to stand together in the event of any future boycotts.

DETAILS OF TRANSKEI PLOT REVEALED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Text]

**THE Sunday Times can today disclose details of a plot to overthrow the Matanzima regime and to install Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, deposed Paramount Chief of the Tembus, as President of Transkei.**

**The coup d'etat was planned over months by dissident public servants known as the "Group of Eight".**

According to a source close to President Kaizer Matanzima, the coup leaders had the support of a senior retired Transkei police officer.

The first reference to the coup was made recently by a member of the Transkei Cabinet, Mr S K Ndzumo, in a speech at the funeral of a Transkei policeman.

Mr Ndzumo, Minister of the Interior, said the dead man had been opposed to the plot which he said had been planned by the police to overthrow the government.

On Wednesday, only days after newspaper reports of Mr Ndzumo's "coup" speech, Transkei Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima sacked the Minister of the Interior

the prime minister announced that Mr Ndzumo would be replaced by a former Cabinet Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, who was herself sacked two years after a row over a "love baby".

Chief George Matanzima did not give any reasons for sacking Mr Ndzumo, but in reply to questions said reports of an abortive police coup were "absolutely untrue".

Sunday Times sources say this denial was true only in the sense that the coup had not been planned by the police. It was, in fact, planned by dissident public servants.

They included members of the military, police and members of the public, most of them Tembu tribesmen.

The sources said the "Group of Eight" consisted largely of former members of the African National Congress and the Pan-

Africanist Congress. They were working in the Transkei public service — mainly in one particular government department.

Both the ANC and PAC were banned in Transkei last year.

The sources named several members of the "Group of Eight". One was Mr Tennyson Makiwane, a former member of the ANC hierarchy who was killed last month by a masked gunman.

Moments after he was shot he told his wife: "It is all because of politics."

### Abortive

Mr Makiwane arrived in Transkei last year after breaking with the ANC, of which he had once been deputy leader. He worked in the Department of Foreign Affairs.



Sunday Times sources say that supporters of the group were well supplied with arms. Their plot was abortive only because the Transkei Security Police had become aware of its existence.

The Transkei police force is headed by Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who is also head of the Security Police.

He took over as acting Commissioner of Police from Brigadier Elliot Cwele, 50, who was "retired" prematurely from the force after he refused to sign an order in July last year for the detention of Chief Dalindyebo, leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

The Chief was later arrested on a detention order signed by the chief of the Security Police, then Colonel Martin Ngceba.

Chief Sabata's trial was delayed until this year when he became ill.

## Dignity

The case was finally heard in April, when he was found guilty of violating the dignity or injuring the reputation of the President of Transkei.

He was sentenced to a fine of R700 (or 18 months); R200 (or six months) was suspended for three years. He is appealing against his conviction.

Earlier this month Chief George Matanzima announced that the Cabinet had decided to depose Chief Sabata of his chieftainship in view of his conviction.

Three weeks ago it became known that the Transkei police had started a nationwide search for Chief Sabata.

It was later reported that he was living in Swaziland.

CSO: 4420

UPTURN IN IMMIGRATION, DECREASE IN EMIGRATION NOTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Richard Parts]

[Text]

South Africans and former immigrants who left the Republic during the 1970s are returning in increasing numbers. There is also a marked rise in new immigrants.

According to the Department of Statistics, the number of officially approved immigrants rose from 1370 in January to 2015 for the month of June. However, a further 800, who had entered the country as visitors previously were also designated "official immigrants" during that month.

A total of 1478 South Africans and permanent South African residents left the Republic in January, but the monthly figure has been dropping steadily — to 1158 in June, the latest month statistics were available.

In June 1979, only 1069 people arrived as immigrants compared with the 1579 who left the country.

Spokesmen for clubs and professional bodies in Johannesburg said yesterday that the statistics confirm widely held views that the trend has reversed in the past year with immigrants and returning South Africans far exceeding the "brain drain" of the previous two years.

A typical comment was that of the secretary of the SA Institute of Civil Engineering, Mrs J A Nel.

"There is a definite flow of South Africans returning home — from Britain and Australia mainly.

"Many of them lived abroad for two or three years but are pulled back here by the booming economy and the acute shortage of engineers," she said.

Spokesmen in other branches of engineering said the world-wide recession was in direct contrast to the buoyant economy in South Africa which had created a demand for engineers that could not be filled locally.

Applications had been received not only from returning South Africans, but also from many Zimbabweans, Australians, Canadians, Britons and Austrians, among other nationalities.

Although not all European university degrees were recognised in South Africa, Mr M Kruger, registrar for the Council of Professional Engineers, said: "Unlike the United States authorities, we do try to judge every case on its own merit and previous experience is a key factor."

The Chief Executive for the SA Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, Mr David Price, said that 1979 was the first year in the history of the profession which saw a net outflow that was higher than those chartered secretaries and administrators coming into South Africa.

"But this seems to have halted this year and those returning are mostly South Africans," explained Mr Price.

"We now have three times the number of employers looking for chartered secretaries as there are members available," he added.

INDIAN, BLACK LOCAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES HOLD TALKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Mr David Curry, Labour Party chairman and president of the Cape Association of Management Committees, who attended talks in Pretoria last week has announced that a move had been started to forge a united front with Indian local affairs committees and African urban councils.

The talks took place in Laudium, Pretoria, on Wednesday night and were also attended by representatives of the Natal Association of Local Affairs Committees, the Transvaal Management Committees Association and the Urban Council's Association of South Africa (UCA).

Mr Curry, who was appointed convenor of further talks, said Wednesday's meeting was "preliminary".

The aim was to liaise with one another to combine forces and face common problems on a unified basis.

The next day, the group (excluding the UCA because they fall under the Department of Co-operation and Development) had talks with the Director-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche and other top officials.

Mr Curry said the main purpose of the talks with Mr Fouche was to unravel the confusion caused by the Government's announcement that rentals would be lowered but which in effect caused the poorer occupiers of rented premises to pay more.

He said that in a specific case a householder with an income of R104 had had the benefit of paying a lower rental of R5,20 as a result of the government's announcement.

"But when the local authorities have added their administrative and other costs, that man now pays

R38,00."

"We have asked to regulate and control this practice," Mr Fouche said.

Also present at the meeting was the chairman of the Ravensmead Management Committee, Mr Hansie Christians, who made representations for more land in Ravensmead to prevent Ravensmead residents from being moved to Mitchells Plain — 40 km from Cape Town — against their will.



## MINISTER TELLS INDUSTRY TO DEAL WITH WORKER GROUPS

Fanie Botha Warning

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 80 p 2

(Text)

The Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, today warned management is "disaster" unless they dealt with leadership groups which held credibility among the workers.

Speaking in Pretoria, Mr Botha said: "Management should deal with whatever leadership group holds credibility among the workers."

To impose a group structure on management but not by those they are supposed to represent, will lead to disaster.

Trade unions should be viewed positively. Without their leadership role it would be more difficult to deal with conflict in industrial relations in South Africa.

Mr Botha said a great responsibility rested on the employer.

He must realise that legislation alone cannot ensure labour peace.

Without his cooperation, adapting and sacrifice, nothing can be brought about.

Prevention is better than cure and employers must be in a position to identify conflict situations in time and to eliminate the problems.

Mr Botha said the number of blacks, coloured people and Indians in professional and management posts would have to double by 1987.

He said personnel policy should provide for equal treatment of all workers.

## DECISIONS

Decisions will have to be made on the equality of company facilities for sport and recreation, washing and eating accommodation, medical services, salaries and fringe benefits like housing, pension, leave and transport," he said.

He said employers must accept that more and more pressure for improved wages and improved conditions must be accepted.

"The best industrial relations practices will be sought if a company's working conditions remain inadequate," he said.

Mr Botha was opening a symposium on the use of industrial sociology in human relations.

● The Johannesburg City Council will deal with whatever group holds credibility among the workers — as long as it is a registered trade union.

Mr J P Oberholzer MP was commenting today on the warning by Mr Botha. He added, however, that "we do not talk to people who go on strike."

Mrs Janet Louw, the PJP city councillor, said Mr Botha's statement was realistic and in keeping with the growing pressures that have emerged in labour relations over the past ten years.

—Nantesburg POST in English 9 Sep 68 p. 2

[Text]

**THE** strike-battered motor assemblies in the Eastern Cape are liberating trade unionism "to the limit" in efforts to counter repetitions of some of the worst strikes of the post-Wichahn era.

To attain the maximum commitment of trade unions and to perfect machinery for the airing and solving of grievances, the Ford Motor Company has negotiated agreements to:

- Pay full-time trade union officials to do union work at its plants as "full-time shop stewards"
- Involve full-time and part-time shop stewards in the grievance procedures from the lowest level on the shop floor and upwards.
- Allow workers' trade union representation at all formal disciplinary hearings.

The agreements involve

the black, the coloured and the right-wing white trade unions of the industry, all of whom were directly involved in the negotiations which led up to the agreements.

Volkswagen is now engaged in the negotiation of similar provisions, leaving General Motors to follow suit.

It would be naive to think that this would be the end to all strikes, said an informed source.

#### DEAL

But it was felt that the new deal would come as close as was possible to a solution to the unrest which the provisions of the much vaunted Industrial Conciliation Act were unable to provide.

The Eastern Cape Motor assemblies were at the heart of two "new era" strikes which shattered hopes that the extension of existing trade union rights to blacks would eliminate the wildcat strikes of mainly black workers.

The first was the Ford strike late last year, where the initiative was taken by the black Port Elizabeth civic organisation and the unions were

left out in the cold.

The second was the recent Volkswagen strike in Uitenhage where workers held out for a doubling of their minimum wage.

POST is informed that Ford introduced the first three full-time shop stewards on the company's payroll at the beginning of this month.

The eventual target is six full-time shop stewards and 18 part-time shop stewards at all of Ford plants.

The full-time shop stewards will be paid at the rates of pay they received before their appointments. They will qualify for all general pay increases and normal benefits.

## REPORT REVIEW: IMPORTANCE OF MINING INDUSTRY

Johannesburg: The CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 80 p 17

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

**THE mining industry is responsible, directly and indirectly, for around 26 percent of South Africa's gross domestic product.**

According to a report commissioned by the Chamber of Mines, and produced by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis (Bepa) at Pretoria University, mining's impact on the overall economy is vastly greater than the direct amount of investment and production. The direct effect is estimated at around 13.6 percent of GDP.

Of the total 26 percent, some 18 percent comes from the gold mining sector alone — the report's figures are based on 1979, and the gold price boom subsequent to that has probably increased both the absolute role of mining in the economy and the particular part played by gold mining.

The report, entitled "The role of mining in the South African economy" and written and researched under the direction of Professors J A Lombard and J J Stadler, notes that the physical volume of mining has increased by over 300 percent since 1950. There has been a

decline in the proportion of gold to the total contribution by volume other sectors which, particularly coal, have shown a faster growth.

Further points highlighted by the report are:

- Periods of mining expansion have tended to provide the basis for later overall upturns in the economy, and on this basis the economy could see a long upswing of activity in the 1980s on the back of mining investment in the 1970s — fixed investment in mining more than doubled between the early and late 1970s.

- There has been a major attempt at closing the wage gap between Whites and Blacks in the mining industry during the 1970s. The White-Black differential has narrowed from 19.5 in 1970 to 6.7 in 1979.

- Capital intensity in mining — the ratio of capital to labour in relation to output — has grown rapidly since 1950.

- Calculations suggest that a gross value of gold output of R1 000-million will provide direct employment of 420 000 workers in gold mining plus a further 118 000 in other domestic industries providing supplies and services to the mines.

In addition, for every R100-million invested in gold mining there will be another 40 000 jobs arising from industries supplying capital goods to the mines.

- A bar of gold could buy double the amount of imports in 1979 than it could in 1970 — this has given a hefty general boost to the economy on the balance of payments side in enabling South Africa to buy necessary imports from abroad.

It means that the country's 'terms of trade' — measuring the amount of goods a country needs to sell overseas to buy a particular volume of imports — have improved in the 1970s despite the huge increases in



oil prices.

● Pay levels in mining for Whites and Blacks have been rising at a faster rate than in the economy generally.

● Direct taxes paid by mining companies amounted to 34 percent of total company taxes paid in 1976. (This level has obviously risen since the report's calculations were made.)

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## EXPANSION, NEW TECHNIQUES TO INCREASE PLATINUM OUTPUT

Johannesburg LOND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 80 p 12

(Article by Adam Payne)

(Text)

A five-million expansion project by Western Platinum mine, in the Rustenburg area, by mining the hitherto undeveloped UG2 chromium-platinum reef will have far-reaching consequences in the future for the platinum, chromium and ferrochromium industries.

The R25-million spending will probably be a small figure compared with the hundreds of million of rands that are expected eventually to be involved.

The consequences will be long term on the supply side. At present, they increase South Africa's platinum reserves from 900-million oz to a further potential 900-million oz.

South Africa already dominates the world's platinum market.

Mr Ken Marwen, managing director of Rustenburg Platinum, says there is some weakness in the platinum market now and any immediate additional supplies might restrain the price.

The main implications of the expansion, which arise from a metallurgical and smelting breakthrough in exploiting this reef are:

- Western Platinum, owned by Lonrho of London and Superior Oil and Patersonbridge of the US and Canada, will market 50 000 more oz of platinum a year — a small amount but enough to be of significance in an over-supplied platinum market if and when speculators begin offloading.

- When the reef is exploited large quantities of chromium fines will become available as a by-product, produced much more cheaply than the present chromium ore from underground mines devoted only to chromium production.

- Rustenburg is evaluating UG2 — as is Impala — and has patented a technical process but no decision to mine it has yet been taken.

- Texasgulf Incorporated, the Northern American mining company, holding large tracts of mineral rights underlain by UG2 reef in the Brits area, will now be much more strongly placed to open a mine and recovery plant and market both platinum group metals and chromium fines.

For four years Foster Wheeler Corporation in the United Kingdom has been working in collaboration with Texasgulf to perfect high-temperature plasma furnaces which can smelt UG2 reef without clogging up. The process is scientifically viable, but Texasgulf has been considering whether it can be developed into a commercial plant.

These experiments have been necessary because UG2 reef when fed into conventional furnaces clogs them up after a month or two. A furnace was put out of action at Impala's smelter by UG2 reef but since then Impala has fed some UG2 reef greatly diluted with Merensky reef material into furnaces without mishap.

The other route for the exploitation of the UG2 reef, which is richer in platinum and rhodium than the Merensky Reef developed by the National Institute of Metallurgy at the behest of Western Platinum is completely different.

It entails separating out the chromium which clogs up the conventional platinum furnaces. This is done by flotation. The remaining concentrate are fed, still containing a little chromium into a hotter furnace than the normal from which a slag is produced containing more platinum and rhodium than the slag produced in smelting the Merensky Reef.

in the treatment process the fine chromite is separated out and would be available for marketing chromite on a big scale. Large quantities would be available because the reef is wide at between one and two metres whereas the Merensky reef produces no chromite. It has a small chrome market only about one inch wide.

Should Texasgulf enter the platinum and chrome market, which is most probable, the whole marketing picture of platinum and ferrochrome will be vitally affected, depending on the size of the Texasgulf operation. A decision by Texasgulf could be taken any time in the near future.

The work undertaken for NIM for Western Platinum will be available to that company for a year. After that other companies can take advantage of it.

A director of a mining house well placed to know the situation told me:

The shortcomings regarding chrome and ferrochrome from UG2 reef are their low grades. Ferrochrome is sold by the chrome content a pound and the iron it contains and everything else is free.

The nub is that the more iron you give away the higher the cost of transport of that portion of ferrochrome.

At present the lowest grade charge chrome, ferrochrome, that is produced is around 50% chromium, which is much lower than was the case a few years ago.

Whether you can reduce that from 50% to about 45% — the grade of the ferrochrome produced from the UG2 reef — and market it has still to be established.

This material is extremely fine and one does not know how it will travel and its high iron content will make it heavy.

Apart from exporting the fines, the possibility of producing ferrochrome from the UG2 reef in South Africa has to be considered. There is a real possibility of that. A higher-grade chrome could be used to blend in with low grade UG2 to bring the content up to 50% or 52%.

He agreed that the fine chromite produced from the UG2 reef could be pelletised. That is something for the future.

He believed that 45% ferrochrome would be saleable, but it was too early to say what price discount would be negotiated.

From the point of view of Impala and Rustenburg exploitation of the UG2 reef is still a little way off.

Their plants cannot be adjusted easily and not only the plants, but the whole mining process cannot be adjusted easily.

He said the plasma process — if adopted by Texasgulf — would involve less capital investment. The NIM process needs capital and new equipment.

"I imagine that over time, ferrochrome production will tend to gravitate towards the producers who have access to UG2. It will be a by-product and cheaper. The ferrochrome could be tagged on at the end of the platinum plants. That is still quite a way in the future."

As to platinum group metals content of the Merensky and UG2 reefs, the ratio is about 20 for the UG2 to 14 for the Merensky.

Dr Nic Barco, assistant director of the process development division at NIM and who heads the pyrometallurgical section which made the breakthrough in unlocking the UG2, told me:

"Our ore-dressing division developed a flotation technique to upgrade the milled ore, taking off the waste material, but the metal sulphide concentrates still contained a certain amount of chromite and remained unsuitable for smelting in a conventional electrical furnace."

Soon after the ore-dressing division started its work to overcome the problem of chromite, the pyrometallurgical section, which falls under the process development division, embarked on work on a bench scale to develop a technique to smelt the remaining chromite part of the ore with the rest of the concentrate in such a way that would avoid the serious furnace build-ups that had occurred previously.

The pyrometallurgical section has developed such a technique where it produces a matte which contains platinum group metals in a concentration some four times — if not greater — than that obtained in the conventional smelter using Merensky Reef containing virtually no chromite.

This matte is then subsequently treatable in a converter to get rid of any remaining chromium and produce an even higher concentration of pgms in the matte.

The Merensky and the UG2 have fairly similar amounts of pgms as mined but by the time the concentrate stage is reached the pgm content is higher in the UG2 material. When it is smelted into a matte that higher proportion persists.

Because there are now technical means of smelting the UG2 reef what were probably considered resources of platinum group metals are now reserves.

## SASOL DIRECTOR REVIEWS YEAR'S PROGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 80 p 20

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

**THE commissioning of Sasol II is proceeding according to plan and initial production, though intermittent, is as expected.**

Chairman Mr D P de Villiers says in his annual review the expectation of no dividends from Sasol II during 1980-81 still applies, but equally the commissioning of this section will not place any financial burden on Sasol during this period.

"The indications are that, unless something unforeseen occurs, profits during 1980-81 will improve. The predicted dividend growth of 12.5 percent on the annualised dividend of 15.5c should be possible and there could even be a moderate improvement thereon."

In the year ended June 30 Sasol's taxed profit was R121.7-million, way in excess of the R94-million estimated in the prospectus, while the dividend declaration was 8.5c a share, somewhat higher than the mooted 7c.

According to Mr De Villiers, construction of Sasol III is proceeding on schedule and, at the middle of August, 18 months after the decision to proceed with the project had been announced, physical construction on the site had reached nearly 30 percent completion.

Arrangements for the funding of the remaining capital requirements of Sasol II and III have been made.

Mr De Villiers says important developments are taking place abroad towards the establishment of synthetic fuel plants.

"The vital role that synthetic fuels must play towards limiting dependence on foreign oil has become fully recognised in industrialised countries with adequate coal or shale sources. In the US a legislative framework has recently been set up for the establishment of a syn-fuels industry."

Mr De Villiers points out that although there has been extensive research and development work on the subject, Sasol technology is the only proven commercial route to coal gasification and subsequent liquefaction.

## US link

A gasification plant to be built in North Dakota has been announced and Sasol will act as consultant and co-licensor to the consortium owners, led by American Natural Resources — this plant will contain about two-thirds of the production units of Sasol II.

Of the \$100-million allocated by the US Department of Energy for design work on synfuel projects, \$60-million will go to projects with which Sasol is involved either as consultant or potential licensor.

Says Mr De Villiers: "We now have in the Republic an imaginative and practical structure to promote the establishment of a synthetic fuels industry which will in time lead to a large measure of energy independence."

"At the same time it will oblige companies operating in these fields to adhere to all the normal economic and commercial disciplines prevailing in other sectors."

Mr De Villiers, echoing the sentiments of numerous industrialists at the moment, is concerned about the shortage of skilled labour.

### **Major challenge**

Sasol faces a major challenge in finding and training the necessary skilled manpower to complete the construction of Sasol III. An even more formidable task is the recruitment and training of personnel required at all levels for the operation of Sasol III.

The total costs of training programmes for Sasol II and III (construction and operations) up to 1983 is estimated at R43 million.

CSO 4420

# ESCOM RAISES RATES; NEW NUCLEAR PLANT NOT NEEDED YET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

ESCOM's tariff hike announced yesterday will not be inflationary, maintains the commission's senior general manager Mr I D van der Walt.

The average increase (on a weighted basis) for the country is 5.5 percent — well below the inflation rate which is presently running at around 12 percent year-on-year.

Although one must add a likely three percent rise in coal prices, which in turn must be passed on to the consumer, the new tariffs which become effective in January, are more likely to play a restraining role on inflation than to boost it, Mr Van der Walt said.

"The increase in our tariff should not be interpreted by manufacturers as a reason for raising their prices, because even those most dependent on electricity like the mining and glass industries, count electricity as little more than six percent of their total costs."

The Western Cape will suffer the worst, in area terms, with tariffs to rise 6.7 percent from next year. The hike in the Rand OFS area

is slightly below the national average at 5.4 percent, while Natal is relatively well off at five percent.

Escom, which will have spent a massive R1300-million on capital expenditure by the end of the 1980 calendar year, contributes nearly three percent of the gross domestic product. In addition, 70 percent of its total capital expenditure is spent within the country's boundaries.

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday Escom grew on average three to four percent faster than the real economic growth rate of the country as a whole and he expected next year to be no exception.

He also dispelled rumours circulating just after Sasol became a public company, that Escom would soon follow. The rumours seemed pretty well based particularly as the Government was serious in its intention to allow market forces to play a more dominating role in the economy.

But both Mr Van der Walt, and the commission's financial manager Len de Groen, said they thought it very unlikely Escom would go public.

Speculation that the country might be looking to open another nuclear-powered plant (Koeberg comes into operation in 1983) was also discounted by Mr Van der Walt yesterday.

He said that until "remote" areas like the Eastern Cape experienced enough economic activity to warrant the building of such a plant, no plans could be made.

## BRIEFS

INTEGRATION OF RACING CLUBS--Race clubs throughout the country have been given a Government go-ahead in principle to implement on-course integration of race-goers. This was disclosed by Mr Alan Snijman, chairman of the Jockey Club of South Africa, at a meeting of the club in Durban. Mr Snijman said the Government had given the go-ahead "in writing" for race clubs throughout the country to make their own decisions on desegregation. But this go-ahead had not entirely cleared the way for integration. A major stumbling block was the Liquor License Act which laid down that without an international license blacks might not be served liquor in white bars. Mr Snijman said clubs would have to consider the issue soon and work out their own policies. These would have to take into account the effects of the Group Areas Act, the Community Development Act and the Liquor Act. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Sep 80 p 1]

NUMBER OF DETAINEES--At least 44 people are still being detained under security legislation throughout the country, according to records kept by the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg. The majority of detainees are being held in the Western Cape under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention. About 14 people are jailed in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for solitary detention. About six people are detained incommunicado under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. The terms of detention of one person in Grahamstown and one in East London are not known. A total of 20 people are known to be held under the Internal Security Act, of which 10 are in jails in the Western Cape. A spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria said yesterday that Victor Verster Prison near Paarl, Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town and Modder B near Benoni were the main centres where detainees were being held. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Sep 80 p 2]

OPPENHEIMER ON NATAL COMMISSION--Mr Harry Oppenheimer has agreed to serve on the Buthelezi Commission which is to probe the future of Natal. The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has confirmed that the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation had accepted the invitation. The commission is headed by Professor GDL Schreiner of the University of Natal. Last week the SA Indian Council elected a member of its executive, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, to serve on the commission in response to an invitation by Chief Buthelezi. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 80 p 6]



TRADE WITH FRG--Germany exported agricultural machinery worth R24-million to South Africa in the first half of this year. This shows a staggering increase of 170% on the same period in 1979. Germany increased its overall exports to South Africa by a massive 31,6% in the first six months of 1980, compared to the first half of 1979. South Africa's exports to Germany rose by only 11,2% over the same period. This reduced rate of growth is due mainly to a substantial drop in Krugerrand purchases, amounting to R100-million, which was caused by the introduction in Germany of 13% Value Added Tax on Krugerrands at the beginning in this year. South Africa did, however, show signs of improvement in many other export categories--particularly raw materials, semi-finished and primary products. For example: coal (up 80%), iron ore (up 41%), wool (up 41%), ferro-alloys (up 41%) and copper (up 48%). Germany's own massive increase in exports stems from agricultural machinery (up 170%), machine tools (up 77%), machines for the textile and leather industries (up 43%) and electro-technical equipment (up 37%). [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Sep 80 p 6]

EFFICIENT COAL-FIRED BOILER--A boiler which is said to be 30% more efficient than its counterparts and which uses South Africa's low-grade "waste" coal, is in operation in KwaZulu. The fluidized bed boiler, which has a dry fuel efficiency of around 90% and can use coal with a 50% ash content, is the first of its kind in this country and one of only a 100 or so in the world. If the concept catches on it could revolutionize SA's energy situation. The significance of the technique of fluidized bed combustion used in this boiler, especially for South Africa, is clearly demonstrated by Professor Robin Judd, head of the chemical engineering department at Natal University's Durban campus. He says "A's reserves of low-grade coal with an ash content upwards of 35% (at over 50% the figure doubles) suitable for fluidized bed combustion, are about 60,000-million tons. Reserves of good coal with an ash content of less than 15% are a meagre 2,000-million tons. To these reserves could be added all the "piles of discard coal" we see about us, he says. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Sep 80 p 6]

TAX CONCESSIONS FOR APPRENTICES--The Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, has announced tax concessions for the training of apprentices. In a statement in Pretoria last night he said these concessions, which would apply from October 1, last year, had been decided on to stimulate the indenturing of apprentices and alleviate the acute shortage of artisans. He had, therefore, in terms of the In-Service Training Act, 1979, and the Black Employees' In-Service Training Act 1976, approved of the training of apprentices for purposes of tax concessions in terms of Section 11 of the Income Tax Act, 1962. "This approval applies only in respect of training expenses incurred by employers in connection with: The attendance by their apprentices of technical classes at institutions maintained wholly or partly from public funds, or the following of correspondence courses in terms of their prescribed conditions of apprenticeship, and the first voluntary and the compulsory trade test undergone by apprentices in terms of their prescribed conditions of apprenticeship. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## FORMER PRESIDENT LULE: MUWANGA WAS OBOTE'S HENCHMAN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Report on interview with Yusufu Lule, former president, by Pat Nxumalo, in Swaziland 16 September 1980]

[Text]

FORMER Ugandan President, Professor Y.K. Lule, arrived in Swaziland from London at the weekend for a brief private visit here, he told the Times during an interview yesterday.

Prof. Lule was Uganda's first President, from April last year, after the downfall of the Amin administration. He was in office for less than three months.

He told the Times that he was ready to return to Uganda as soon as conditions there were suitable. Security in the country at present is not good, he said.

Discussing his political future, the Professor said his return to politics would very much depend upon the demand of the people back home, many of whom he claimed would like him to return. When he attempted to return home last June his plane was not allowed to land at Entebbe.

Describing some of the difficulties he faced during his time in office, Professor Lule said when he took over as President the country's civil service had disintegrated and his first task in this direction was to appoint a Public Service Commission.

This was accomplished within three weeks of his coming into office. Another difficulty his government had to contend with was the state of inflation in the country which had reached frightening proportions, and his government was in the process of bringing it down when he ousted.

His government also tried to protect the people from lawlessness of the post-Amin era, but the Tanzanian army which had helped the Ugandan freedom fighters oust the Amin regime began to make life for the people increasingly difficult.

The Professor denied that there was general animosity among Ugandans towards Kenya, except among a small minority of Ugandans.

He said this animosity was brought about by Kenya's opposition among other things to the restoration of power in Uganda through the barrel of a gun and, of course to what the Tanzanian army was doing there.

He said President Moi of Kenya also became unpopular among this minority because of his opposition to the recent intimidation and killings some two or three months ago.

Asked if supporters of some kind of royalist government have much support in Uganda, Professor Lule said many Ugandans would like to preserve their tradition while at the same time democratising it.

On the present difficulties in the Karamoja region, in the northern part of the country. He regretted that while the government should be feeding the people there it was doing nothing about it. This, he was unfortunate.

The long term solution, he said, was the establishment of irrigation in that region so that the people there need not only depend on rain.

The people there, he said were nomadic - during certain periods of the year they travel south and north at another with their cattle upon which they heavily rely for their livelihood.

Professor Lule did not believe that former members of the Amin administration were grouping to re-enter Uganda under the present circumstances - they are refugees in the countries they fled to as the Amin regime collapsed.

Many of these people, he said, wanted to return to their country in peace and not to try to topple the present regime. He regretted that the present government does not want these people to return.

Reacting to another question, Professor Lule described the current Chairman of the Military Commission ruling Uganda Mr. Paul Muwanga as ex-President Milton Obote's henchman.

He said Mr. Muwanga's presence in the commission and his position there meant that Mr. Obote was in control. He said Muwanga was an old supporter of Mr. Obote and his country's Ambassador in Egypt and Paris just before the 1970 coup that brought Amin to power.

When Professor Lule joined other freedom fighters in Tanzania that toppled the Amin regime Muwanga was Mr. Obote's assistant.

The present army, he said supported Mr. Obote. Professor Lule leaves Swaziland tomorrow for London.

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